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Wooster Voice Editors

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THE COLLEGE OF WOOSTER VOICE

Volume XCVII No. 6

Friday, May 15, 1981

OPPRESSION

AT

WOOSTER

A great many people think they are thinking, when they are merely rearranging their prejudices.

--William James

by Larry Bush & Richard Goldstein

Something threatening, more threatening than many of us imagine, is about to enter the mainstream of American politics: the end of pluralism and the rise of a rigid social hierarchy enforced by the state.

Gay people will be among the first to bear the brunt of this repression, but in the long run, women, children, racial minorities, and their allies of all religious persuasions — or none — will suffer as well. The campaign against homosexuals isn't a casual aspect of the New Right's agenda. It's the skeleton on which ultraconservatives hope to build their program, the single issue on which they can get a broad constituency to agree.

"We hadn't originally intended to use this issue," says Gary Jarmin, a prominent evangelical organizer and formerly a paid advocate for the Unification Church and the governments of Rhodesia and Taiwan. "We were working on school prayer; but then we found in traveling around the country that almost everybody was unaware of Jimmy Carter's support for the gay rights plank (in the 1980 Democratic Party platform). That is an issue which symbolizes a drastic departure from Christian morality. Christians debate among themselves over school prayer, but when it comes to homosexuality, it is so clearly wrong that to find a born-again president supporting gay rights is a real eye opener. That's when we really got the 'ohs' and 'ahs' and gasps."

An estimated 40 million Americans of nearly every Christian denomination say they have been born again. They represent a cross-section of the population, including, for example, 30 per cent of all college students. They vary in political ideology — blacks, who make up the majority, tend to be more liberal than whites — and they part company on a number of dogmatic points. But when it comes to homosexuality, they share an overwhelming consensus. Fully 93 per cent of the respondents in a national poll of fundamentalists supported Anita Bryant's crusade against gay rights. Only 3.5 per cent would take sodomy laws off the books. (Among all Americans, a 1979 Harris survey reported, 70 per cent feel that sodomy between consenting adults should be legal.)

Would born-again blacks support the New Right's agenda if they knew it endorsed white rule in Rhodesia? Probably not. Would Cops for Christ get behind a plan to punish states for permitting union shops in public schools? Unlikely. But if born-again Christians are whipped into a frenzy over what Jarmin calls "the proliferation of groups that are antifamily, like homosexuals and feminists," they are much more likely to coalesce into a movement that can be counted on to make and break political candidates.

The cutting edge of this movement is a registered political lobby called Moral Majority, Inc. Its leader, Jerry Falwell, is the second-most-watched man on American television, just a tad less popular than Johnny Carson. His *Old Time Gospel Hour* can be seen on 373 stations, including WPIX in New York. Falwell is determined to make the principles of rightwing fundamentalism prevail in American politics. He says he has "a divine mandate to go right into the halls of Congress and fight for laws that will save America." Last fall, Moral Majority could claim it helped turn the U.S. Senate Republican. Among its victorious candidates were Jeremiah Denton, now chair of the revived subcommittee on internal security; he had never held public office. Senator John East, another Moral Majority beneficiary and political novice, now heads the subcommittee drafting rules for the first constitutional convention since 1787. Last month, in a special Republican primary to fill David Stockman's Michigan seat, the winner was the Moral Majority candidate, a devout churchgoer with no previous political experience.

To "target" Jimmy Carter, the fundamentalist right took an issue that hadn't been mentioned in the presidential debates, and made sure the faithful knew where the president stood on it. "Militant homosexuals parade in San Francisco, flaunting their life style," ran the soundtrack of one commercial shown on many stations in prime time. "Flexing their political muscle, they elect a mayor. Homosexuals in New York City. They too elect a mayor... And President Carter's platform carries his pledge to cater to homosexual demands. The choice November 4 involves moral issues. Carter advocates acceptance of homosexuality. Ronald Reagan stands for the traditional family."

So far, Reagan has fulfilled his pledges to the New Right by deflecting or eliminating federal programs that underwrite school busing, abortion, and birth control. But on gay rights, he has been silent since the day in January when he stood before the Capitol, his hand on a Bible that had been deliberately opened to a verse chosen by fundamentalists who were holding prayer meetings all across America to commemorate the return of God to government.

The silence is about to be broken. God willing, as they say, Paul Laxalt, who is Ronald Reagan's right-hand man in the Senate, will soon sponsor the New Right's most ambitious attempt to codify its ideology: the Family Protection Act. This omnibus legislation (currently undergoing final revision) claims to "counteract disruptive federal intervention into family life, and to encourage restoration of family life, parental authority, and a climate of traditional morality."



Toronto, February 5: 309 men are busted in a midnight raid on four gay bath houses. In one, patrons are lined up naked and photographed with identifying numbers inked on their shoulders and arms. Reconstructed by Robert Mapplethorpe. Story, column one.

It would establish tax deductions for households where an elderly or handicapped family member lives, offer incentives for adoptions, and allow parents to write off savings for their children's education. But the heart of this bill has nothing to do with stabilizing the American family. It is part of a broad legislative initiative to subvert 25 years of federal involvement in civil rights. It would leave Washington all but powerless to enforce school desegregation, enjoin the government from strengthening laws against child and spouse abuse, require federal clinics to notify parents within 24 hours if an unwed minor is issued contraceptives (some states regard anyone under the age of 21 as a minor), forbid federal funding of programs that "inculcate values or modes of behavior which contradict the demonstrated beliefs and values of the community" or educational materials that "tend to denigrate or diminish, traditionally understood role differences between the sexes." Public schools that require teachers to join a union would be ineligible for federal funds.

Innumerable state regulations bar homosexuals from literally dozens of professions, make their relationships illegal, and threaten entrapment, placing gays permanently on parole. This law would revoke that parole. It stipulates that "no federal funds may be made available... to any public or private individual, group, foundation, commission, corporation, association, or other entity which presents homosexuality, male or female, as an alternative life style or suggests that it can be an acceptable life style."

The Congressional Research Service, a government agency that reviews the impact of proposed legislation, has issued the following analysis: "The condition on federal funding that would be imposed by this section is sweeping. No person who was a homosexual or who even intimated that homosexuality might be an 'acceptable' lifestyle could receive any federal funds under such programs as Social Security, welfare, veterans' programs, or student assistance. Similarly, any organization that indicated that homosexuality might be an acceptable lifestyle would be ineligible for any governmental assistance."

The chilling effect such a statute would have on politicians, journalists, researchers, and social activists who support gay rights is incalculable. A publisher or filmmaker who creates or distributes a realistic image of homosexuality might be subject to a denial of Social Security. A clinic with a gay outreach program might be ineligible for Medicaid. A church's concern for gay rights could cost it federal aid for refugee resettlement. A police liaison to the gay community might disqualify an entire department from federal funding.

(continued on page 10, column 1)

by Kevin Grubb

This article deals with the problem of homosexual oppression on The College of Wooster campus. It is not a pleasant story, but harassment and discrimination in any circumstance is never pretty. What makes the expose of homosexual oppression different from racial, heterosexual or ethnic oppression is that it is, the least discussed and least defended minority on this campus. In other words, until now, it has been open season for harassment of gays and lesbians at this college.

The persecuted Wooster homosexual student in this article goes by the pseudonym "Ben." Ben's harassment is rooted from the first year he came to Wooster. His oppression, however, came to a head around the middle of winter quarter when he began receiving harassing phone calls at his off-campus residence. Since then, he has received calls in broken segments of weeks. Some of the calls come every night for a week; some are scattered with a week or two hiatus in between.

Living off-campus, Ben had hoped few people would have access to his telephone number. Only a few close friends knew where he lived and even fewer knew his phone number. According to the campus operator, his number was not on record in the directory. Still, the calls persisted.

The phone calls are of a psychosexual nature, usually occurring between the hours of 1:00 a.m.-4:30 a.m. Ben lives with an older woman (the house owner) who is in poor health. The calls have not only kept Ben awake but also have prevented the owner from sleeping. One night when Ben fell asleep and did not hear the phone ringing, the woman awoke and received the call. When she refused to awake Ben so the person calling could harass him, she became the victim of the caller's verbal abuse.

When Ben awoke the next morning, the woman politely asked him to find residence elsewhere for the following year. Ben was forced to leave his residence because of something as seemingly unimportant, yet unavoidable, as phone calls.

Within the last year numerous incidents have occurred, overt and covert, besides the phone calls. Last spring, when Ben lived on-campus, his car was egged, which removed patches of paint from the car's hood. During the period in which he received the phone calls, Ben believes he was followed home one evening by a red car. The car apparently waited for him to come home (thus, indicating the driver knew Ben's daily schedule), slowly ap-

(cont. on p. 9, col. 1)

The issue of oppression on this campus is a problem no one likes to talk about; that's the problem. Yet, oppression persists, an infected sore festering amongst those groups of people at Wooster who seek to keep homosexuals, women, Blacks, Third World peoples and Jewish students in the respective places (wherever those uninhabitable places might be).

This issue is unabashedly dedicated to oppressed groups at Wooster. Although Judicial Board cases of sexual, racial and ethnic harassment have diminished increasingly here in the last few years, covert oppression has escalated as overt oppression recognized the campus would no longer tolerate its dirty deeds of the past. Covert oppression, that is, concealed, surreptitious oppression, is in many ways more dangerous to minority groups than overt hostility is. The reason is obvious: when prejudice is allowed to manifest there comes a point of intense hatred, usually represented in some form of violence. Here at the College we tend to go about our business oblivious to the clues of oppression surrounding us, hence, by ignoring the evidence we contribute to the crime.

After spending a large part of the past week discussing covert forms of racism, sexism, anti-Semitism and homophobia with faculty, administrators and students, I've become aware that these "crimes" are more prevalent than evidence would indicate. The recurring question is what constitutes oppression? Is it hearing a professor refer to his women students as "all you girls," or is it something more extreme — like gang rape? Is it "America, Love it or Leave!" emblazoned on a sign and hung on a house or watching a Black student suffer a nervous breakdown because she feels ostracized? Is it hearing "Fuck you, faggot!" on a Saturday night in Ichabod's or finding one's car door kicked in?

Again the difference between covert and overt oppression is clarified, but which is more dangerous? While many students (some who speak candidly in this issue) attest that their lives at The College of Wooster have been made unbearable by covert oppression, little is done to remedy the problem.

Why? A number of factors come into play. For various reasons, many students feeling the brunt of oppression internalize their frustrations rather than taking them to people who can help them confront their oppressors. When human rights are at stake, the College is bound by its charter to protect ANY student and to prosecute her/his felons. To come out and acknowledge one's oppressors (if they can be identified) involves a commitment that many students here are unwilling to make. This is unfortunate. It only exacerbates the difficulty of honing in on individuals and groups who are responsible for harassment and other kinds of repression.

Another problem is the segmented manner in which oppressed groups attempt to inclusively deal with their problems. While some headway has been made in recent years from groups representing minorities and repressed peoples, I believe much strength has been exhausted within these groups by members adamant to fight their own battles. While martyrdom is venerable in the *Canterbury Tales*, here at the College it's stupid — especially when there are other oppressed groups on this campus experiencing similar harassment and degradation.

This issue of the Voice is an appeal to fragmented groups of oppressed peoples to join together as a reinforcement of strength. For all of us who know what it's like to be different in an atmosphere of procrustean conformity, and especially for those of you who don't — read this issue and unite. I dare you.

Kevin Grubb

Wooster Portfolio Jeopardized Africa

To the Editor,

The article entitled "US Perpetrates Degradation of Blacks in South Africa" in the last issue of the Voice (May 8, 1981) noted that people of Third World nations and Blacks in South Africa are often exploited by Western corporations. Besides using the inexpensive labor of Blacks in South Africa, Western corporations take advantage of them as "unsuspecting consumers." Western-based corporations are extensively promoting and marketing to Blacks in South Africa products which have been banned or are not available in Western nations. For example, Upjohn Company, a US-based company which has two subsidiaries in South Africa, produces a drug called Depo Provera C-150. This drug is one of "several new products which (the Company) is seeking to introduce in the United States.... Depo Provera (an injectable contraceptive), which is marketed by Co. in over 60 foreign countries, has substantial foreign sales" (*Moody's Industrial Manual*, 1980, p. 4289). This drug in December 1980 was "unavailable for use" in the US but widely "promoted and sold" to Blacks in South Africa, often without warning as to the dangerous side effects of the drug. Depo Provera can cause "nodules in breast, possible

cancer; menstrual chaos (irregular bleeding); possible permanent sterility; susceptibility to other diseases (most effects [are] irreversible)" (Africa, Dec. 1980, p. 15). This is only one example of hazardous products sold to Blacks in South Africa by "Western" (US, Western Europe, Japan, Israel...) corporations.

Besides Upjohn Company, International Business Machines Corporation (IBM), Gillette Company, Dow Chemical Co., Johnson & Johnson, Warner-Lambert Co., International Minerals and Chemical Corp., Motorola, Inc., and Macmillan, Inc. each have one or more subsidiaries in South Africa. Also, Eastman Kodak has one subsidiary in South Africa — Kodak (South Africa) (Proprietary) Ltd. Timken Company has a subsidiary in S. Africa — Timken South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., which manufactures axle boxes and bearings — as well as a plant in Benoni, South Africa. Eli Lilly & Co. has three subsidiaries in S. Africa — Lilly Laboratories (S.A.) (Proprietary) Ltd., Elizabeth Arden (South Africa) (Proprietary) Ltd., and Gerjoan Investments (Proprietary) Ltd. And the list goes on....

Both Dentsply International, Inc. and Motorola, Inc. have plants in

(cont. on p. 3, col. 1)

Evans' Reasoning Queried

Dear Editor:

I read with amazement the guest editorial by Jamie Evans in last week's Voice — not because I was suddenly enlightened by Jamie's contribution to the "dialogue" of "true education"; not because Jamie was able to relay to us a Senator's opinion; not because of the insinuation that the Voice can somehow prevent Jamie from making his own decisions; and especially not because of Jamie's belief that, since he is paying eight thousand dollars for a "supposedly liberal education," he should not be "influenced by others' biases." Has Jamie never heard of the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, or the *Wooster Daily Record*? All three are available on campus. If Jamie is influenced by others'

opinions to the extent that he cannot make his own decisions, he can only blame himself; to accept what is printed in any newspaper, including the *Wooster Voice*, as "gospel truth" can only be attributed to one's own naivete.

What I found amazing was one line of the editorial in particular: "They don't just shoot nuns, they are actively involved in land reform and other progressive measures." Clearly the implication is that the shooting of human beings can in some way be compensated for by what Jamie calls one of the Junta's "positive points." I have always been under the impression that human life is sacred. Are we as Americans — as fellow human beings — to forfeit this sanctity so that political and social reforms can

(cont. on p. 3, col. 5)

Women's Oppression Overt

Guest Editorial by Denise D. Ahlquist

"Is there oppression of Blacks, women, gays, Jews on this campus?" What answer could realistically be given but a resounding YES. Certainly individuals are unable to leave their cultural baggage outside the boundaries of the College campus and Wooster is not an island sheltered from the oppressive winds of the world. The real question is how is oppression manifested on this particular campus.

Oppression is a subtle, all-pervasive force which can take both overt and covert forms. In some ways it seems that Wooster has eliminated the more overt forms of discrimination only to find them replaced by more subtle and more dangerous forms of oppression. The College has taken great strides in removing sexist language from its publications and catalogues and yet individuals persist in calling a 31-year-old secretary a girl or using only "he" to refer to students on a syllabus. Oppression becomes such an everyday part of the lives of so many people that they begin to accept the dominant culture's view of their problems as trivial. This leads to divisions between groups and individuals, to seeing people who are working for change as strident radicals making a big deal out of nothing. This labeling serves to discourage some people from acting while those who do internalize feelings of inadequacy. One of the most important realizations many women made in the early seventies was that the personal is political. In other words, who you are, what you are defined as, is a political statement whether you like it or not. Your individual experiences are often not unique to you. They are manifestations of systematic discrimination. Far too often we are afraid to fit our experiences into a larger framework which might be critical of the world around us.

In attempting to write about the oppression of women at Wooster, I am immediately struck by the enormity of the subject. Incident upon incident crowd into my mind. Women do not form a single, small, isolated group: The College of Wooster community includes Black women, women hourly employees, lesbian women, women athletes, women club members, acknowledged feminists, faculty, etc. And examples of discrimination include differences with regard to the funding of activities, discriminatory language, physical abuse and many more. The incidents of sexism at the College are so numerous that a whole issue of the Voice might be devoted to describing them. I hope a few examples will serve to convey the sense of pervasiveness that oppression has.

Beginning in the academic arena women students are subject to "jokes" and comments in classes, labs and conferences about "dumb blondes," about their lack of ability to deal with abstract concepts, about their appearance, about their relationship to men. One professor was heard to remark to a woman student: "Where is _____?" (a male student in the class). When she replied that she did not know, the professor answered "Why not? I thought you were his woman?" No this did not happen in primitive "caveman" days, it was fall, 1979. And how many times must a Black woman suffer through a discussion of the Moynihan report, the myth of the Black matriarchy, or Black women and welfare and be asked to give "the Black perspective"? Faculty women are told on evaluations that they need to wear more supportive undergarments. Women students are advised to choose less demanding careers because they wouldn't want to interfere with their family life now would they? And then there are those easy Women's Studies courses. You know, all you have to do is keep a journal and put up with those radical lesbians mouthing off a lot. A minor in Women's Studies? You can't be serious. Women who have made contributions to science ("Jane Goodall, a 26 year old English girl, left her dolls to go study baboons in the field"), women poets, women who work in the home, who care for children without pay, are rarely mentioned in science, literature or economics courses outside of those labeled "Women's Studies."

Turning outside of the classroom we see women ghettoized in jobs such as clerical worker, food service employee, housekeeper or the bottom rungs of the faculty hierarchy. Sure we have lots of women here — almost all near the bottom. This is especially acute among the women staff who provide the services essential to a residential college and who are treated as slaves to clean up after and serve the royal College of Wooster student. Female students who anticipate great careers after graduation would do well to examine the realities of a working world in which women make substantially less than men. But it seems that some male students here still believe that women are primarily interested in

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The College of Wooster VOICE

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Security Plays Role; Ticketing Criticized

Dear Editor,

I believe that it is about time that more people on this campus speak up on certain issues that they question. This is the main reason that I have submitted this editorial to the Voice. I totally agree with Eddie Zambie's comments in regards to the ticketing procedure enforced by campus security. I too, believe with Z's comments about security's attempt at role playing. No doubt, if Maxwell Smart was a security officer, he would be employed by the Wooster force.

I would like to bring up a few examples of my experiences to add to some of Zambie's statements. Last year, parents of a friend of mine received a parking ticket — obviously it did not occur to Max and Barney that it was Parents' Weekend. Super job, huh?

Another example of security's

(cont. on p. 4, col. 3)

Union of Oppressed Groups Should Consolidate Concerns

Guest Editorial by Christopher Meaney

This edition of the Voice is addressing the "oppression" of various sets of people on the campus as well as in society. There is no disputing the facts that there are groups of people with similar interests existing on campus and that these people often have concerns of which they feel the college community should be made more aware. It is hard to imagine anyone at Wooster not being represented by some group on campus.

Do "progressives" always disagree with the "Young Republicans"? Are the concerns of Sixth Section always in opposition to those of the OATs? Of course not. Do the many groups on campus get together to jointly try to solve similar concerns? Not often, I think, although the issues should be discussed.

At the Voice meeting last Thursday, when this week's edition was discussed, an important point was made. Groups on campus do have similar concerns and would be more effective approaching the problem jointly rather than separately. Later, at the weekly meeting of the college NAACP chapter on Sunday, I heard members of the "Progressive" group present and solicit support for the formation of a strong union of like-thinking groups to address issues and present candidates for SGA and similar campus organizations. I would like to make a suggestion concerning this issue.

There should be an administrative service by which a campus group's concerns would be made available to all the other groups. Specifically, one person would be employed to organize the issues brought up by groups on a regular basis (weekly, monthly, etc....), print copies for each group (a campus group-directory has already been discussed by SGA), and distribute the copies to the groups. Funding for copying costs and the employee would be necessary, though small.

Would groups get together to work on common concerns? That's hard to say, however, should the groups provide and seriously consider the issues brought before them, the benefits would greatly outweigh the cost involved. I ask concerned members of the campus community to consider the benefits of this service, perhaps in your groups. Obviously, there has to be a demand for this type of service before it can exist. I think the need exists.

College Portfolio Supports South African Oppression

(cont. from p. 2)

Johannesburg, South Africa. International Minerals and Chemical Corp. has a plant in Steelport, South Africa.

SO WHAT? How does this affect us? Why does this matter to us? It matters because THE COLLEGE OF WOOSTER owns shares of these corporations and companies.

The College owns 3000 shares of common stocks in Eastman Kodak Co. which are worth \$209,250 in the market. As for Timken Co., the College own 4500 shares worth \$272,250 in the market. Other companies or corporations mentioned above as having property or subsidiaries in South Africa are listed below with the number of shares the College owns and the market value of these shares.

IBM - 5000 shares worth \$339,375.
Gillette Co. - 9200 shares worth \$257,600.

Eli Lilly & Co. - 4000 shares worth \$255,000.

Dow Chemical Co. - 19,136 shares worth \$614,744.

Johnson & Johnson - 3100 shares worth \$309,225.

Warner-Lambert Co. - 5000 shares worth \$100,625.

Dentsply International, Inc. - 3000 shares worth \$47,250.

International Minerals and Chemical Corp. - 5000 shares worth \$327,500.

Upjohn Co. - 6000 shares worth \$405,000.

Motorola, Inc. - 4000 shares worth \$292,000.

Macmillan Inc. - 10,000 shares worth \$137,500.

Walter E. Heller International - 5000 shares worth \$102,500. (a financial institution which owns capital stock in Fordom Factor-

ing Ltd. (South Africa))

(College of Wooster Endowment Investment, Dec. 31, 1980)

The College of Wooster and we the students seem so removed from the suffering of the Blacks and Coloreds (mixed races) in South Africa. We are so protected in our beautiful, peaceful surroundings that we tend to easily forget the oppression, humiliation and pain being inflicted on Blacks in South Africa.

Yet, we must not forget or ignore the situation in South Africa, because it is our money in part which is helping to perpetuate the racism and oppression. How can we at this College continue to support companies and corporations which are violating the basic human principles on which the College of Wooster was founded? How can we support or even tolerate the degradation of our fellow human beings? How can we close our eyes and minds to events unfolding in South Africa? What has South Africa been doing that we as students of the College of Wooster and citizens of this country have been supporting?

Sincerely,
Lynette Parker

The Voice would like to thank the following people for contributing to the oppression articles in this week's issue:

Denise Ahlquist
Karen Dugger
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Deb Hilty
Eugenia Hull
Julie Klein
Diane Kroll
Lynette Parker
Leanne Poteet
Judy Ratesic
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Karen Wilson

U. S. D. A. CHOICE

ALFRED E. PACKER DAY

Friday, May 15th, 1981
The College of Wooster



Disappointed Demonstrator Reminisces May 3 March

Guest Editorial by Philip Gore

Except for bellicose Bella Abzug, most of the speakers were unknown to me. The average-the blood of El Salvador and stop-genocide-in-Atlanta type rhetoric got tiresome for this weekend anti-warrior. Where were the poets of yesteryear? We needed Allen Ginsberg to help levitate the Pentagon in 1981 — for sure — but where in HOWLING-Successville was he? Perhaps only the spirit of Kenneth Patchen was abroad on May 3 when someone splashed BLOOD against the walls of the War Dept. (and it was called a "red substance" in the papers!). "What shall light us to murder and defile if by some chance the Laws of the State happen to get turned off?" Let's hope our March had a substantial effect on the bloody Reagan-Haig-Weinberger junta, the three horsemen of the purple sage.

Save for some heckling Moonies and Trotskyites (antiCuban, proSoviet, flip a coin, bloodthirsty WarGamers/Killers), the march was more peaceful than any pushbutton electronic Haitian Invaders! Wooster's pigskin banner made me think of another saying "Drop Kick Me, Jesus, Over the Goalpost of Life."

It was fun in the sun for all ages from little babes in headscarves and under umbrellas to an octogenarian in a Revolutionary War outfit, sporting myriad buttons and tri-cornered hat!

By my reckoning, there were more Hispanics than Blacks in the crowd. At least one Palestinian family went along, too. Those houndstooth-check-patterned Lawrence of Arabia headdresses are unmistakable. The camouflage garb of the youngsters is so cute.

Vietnam era protestors got a bad press overall. There were peaceful protests, Kevin, involving larger numbers of people than May 3rd's. The April '67 march on the U.N. was a giant mob of peaceniks. The Nov. '69 Moratorium was peace and love plus a candlelight march on the White House where each of us read off the name of one of our slain boys...Supposing we all were to read off the 12,000 plus names of victims of both the Junta's death squads and the leftist insurgents? Maybe that would personalize the bodycounts at the next March!

Numbers! Who cares about the exact size of the Pentagon demonstration? The Administration knows full well. The police helicopters flew overhead. The jetset took off and saw the raggletaggle mob below. The Dept. of Reconnaissance, with its spy satellite budget double that of the CIA must have done a headcount from high above just as it did in the 60s & 70s. But who needs their spying? We spied on each other, snapping pictures constantly!

What made this RayGunDaze March different from those in the NAMderthal past was not so much the near-absence of bottles and joints but all the cameras! I never saw so many shutterbugs on a march. The picture in the Voice may have been taken with a pinhole camera, but I saw expensive cameras (including palmsize SLRs) all around.

Not so three years ago at the protest march at Perry Power Plant. That No Nukes crowd carried no cameras, it seemed. On Lake Erie, June of '79, we weren't so narcissistic. In D.C., I felt naked without a camera in my hand and streaked to the Pentagon, you might say. Assaulted everywhere by the Evil Eye, I felt like Exhibit A on the budgetcutter's block. Ah yes, we are recording our own history. Then all the signs and banners were just captions in those snapshots to be taken home to Oberlin, Columbus, Wooster, Milwaukee and Cornell. Lesbians, Anarchists, Farmworkers, Textileworkers, Autoworkers and the student as "nigger" will all cherish their photo albums of dissent in the 1980s.

Today, it's not so important to be stoned as to be photogenic with shaved armpits and a nice tan! Lots of people got sunburned, though. Redneck Power! Money for tuition, not ammunition! Money for photography, not Imperialist Geography!

For those of us dumb enough to forget our canteens, we were left enroute to chant, "Reagan is a fink, All I want's a drink!"

And what TV audience were we appealing to during our Sunday march? Certainly, no government employees were within earshot, not on a day of rest; just a few rooftop security types aiming video-Gatling-

(cont. on p. 4, col. 4)

Packer Activities Disgust Student

Dear Editor:

I write this letter as a reaction to what I find to be the most deplorable display of College of Wooster mentality I've known for a long time now that most of us who operate within this little "place apart" have little, if any, regard for the quality and/or sanctity of human life in either our immediate environment or in the world at large. I have, sadly enough, in my three years here grown to tolerate the apathetic and complacent attitude even as they take the form of Alfred E. Packer Day — a celebration in honor of a cannibal. I find the very idea of any celebration in the name of one who symbolizes the destruction of life to be offensive. However (as I said before), I've come to tolerate the fact that others participate eagerly in these ceremonies while I, personally, segregate myself from them. What disturbs me at this point — no, let me rephrase that — what I find damned insulting at this point are two items which this year's pre-Packer Day promotion has produced. The first is the flyer which someone had the audacity to stuff into my mailbox which shows what is left of an arm sticking out of a meat grinder and parcels of freshly ground "meat" sitting beside the grinder. The drawing itself is offensive, but the snickering and laughter which this picture evoked from other people is pathetic. Pathetic because this so blatantly points out that Packer Day really celebrates the violation and destruction of human life.

The second item with which I have major problems is the little chocolate feet that are being sold on campus. The feet have been

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Evans Criticized; Condone Murder?

(cont. from p. 2)

be achieved in our own land or another's? Is there any reason whatsoever which will justify, or in any way atone for, the murders committed on behalf of a government? There is not. The destruction of human life is at all times, including when sanctioned by a government, criminal and a violation of our common human identity. We cannot continue to support the "lesser of three evils" in El Salvador, for to support the taking of human life is to be indirectly responsible for the action, and this cannot be justified by or overlooked for the value, however great, of reform measures.

I was further amazed when I read: "not to support the Junta could be allowing the country to take an even more insane path than it already is." Allow, Jamie? How is it our manifest right as Americans to determine what happens in a foreign country? We have no authority to permit El Salvador to follow or to not follow any path, insane or otherwise. We are not in a parental position, granting permission to anyone. We are not citizens of El Salvador; we are foreigners, and to intervene in the internal struggles of that nation is to place ourselves where we do not belong.

Jerry Thompson
Box 2857

Numerous Organizations On-Campus Speak to Needs of Wooster Women

by Judy I. Ratesic

The status of women has been undergoing changes in American society for the last few decades. In order to keep with these changes The College of Wooster has founded several organizations to deal with women's concerns and to help increase awareness of women's issues. These organizations include: the Women's Resource Center, the sexual harassment task force, the Committee on the Status of Women and the Black Women's Organization. Each of the organizations is seen differently by its different constituent groups. The organizations attempt to respond to their constituents by being open, alert and sensitive to varied groups and their concerns. Anyone desiring further information or involvement about these organizations is encouraged to contact the appropriate committee members.

The Women's Resource Center is made up of a very diverse group of women and men concerned about the status of women at Wooster and in the world. All members of the Wooster community (students, townspeople, staff and faculty) are welcome. The members of the W.R.C. are interested in a wide variety of areas including (but not restricted to) issues concerning politics, science, art, children, health, sexuality, alternate lifestyles, religion, peace, minority struggles and self images.

The W.R.C. has many functions and fills many different needs for various interest groups. The Center attempts to remain flexible enough to address the perceived needs of the campus. Most commonly, the Center is seen as a resource library with magazines, newspapers, books, pamphlets, IS theses and informational papers; a center for programs dealing with women (including discussions, speakers, films, workshops, project planning); a physical place to work, read, study, talk, dream; a referral service with information about the services in the Wooster area; and a support group for a community of women.

Another organization that was formed by Deb Hilty is the sexual harassment task force. The task force is an ad hoc committee made up of one administrator, Deb Hilty; two faculty members, Karen Dugger and Thalia Gouma-Peterson; two hourly employees, Beverly Gaines and Deb Plant and three students; Nan Fausnaugh, Leanne Poteet and Judy Ratesic. The purpose of the task force was to create a policy statement regarding sexual harassment and to seek advice from appropriate campus groups before requesting that the statement be approved. Presently, the task force is completing its work and will be making a recommendation to the President later this spring.

The Committee on the Status of Women, established by the faculty in 1975, is an advisory/advocacy committee charged with the responsibility of reviewing any issue relevant to women on campus (students, staff, faculty, administration). The functions of the committee are to provide support for the Women's Studies Program; to discuss improvements in the curriculum; to share concerns involving affirmative action; to hear grievances of women faculty and students and to deal with any other concerns that

women may have as they arise.

The Committee attempts to remain open, alert and sensitive to varied groups and their concerns. Thalia Gouma-Peterson, chair of the Committee says, "We try to remain open to all needs to reach a broad spectrum. We want all women students, faculty, administration and personnel to feel that they can address the committee." The Committee feels that it can act as an official body and transmit requests and concerns to the appropriate officers of the College. By doing this, it gives official sanction and support to a minority interest or private request that might have otherwise gone unheeded.

Some members have referred to this as a "watch-dog" or "ombudsman" role. It is clear that the Committee cannot and shall not exist to exclusively service one constituent group. The Committee also generates and undertakes projects from its own initiative.

The CSW does not overlap with other campus committees in its basic role which is one of constant and continuous concern with the treatment and status of women in the College community. The CSW will, however, interact with other women's interest committees at times because many of the concerns they deal with cut through all levels and diverge into many women's interest groups.

Members of the CSW should have a genuine commitment to the improvement of the status of women within the College or community. Only faculty and students truly convinced that there has been discrimination and injustice in the treatment of women within the society should be on the Committee.

The members of the committee for the current academic year include: Thalia Gouma-Peterson (chair); Karen Dugger, Bob Hamilton, Sharon Kimmell, Fred Korn (faculty members); Julie Klein, Judy Ratesic (student members); and Diane Kroll (guest member). The committee wants to emphasize its willingness to deal with widely varying issues. One of its past concerns has been a grant proposal to the National Science Foundation to solicit funds for a math and science workshop and lab. Another concern has been sexism and sexist language in campus publications. The CSW is keeping a file of such publications which contain sexist language; they welcome any additions from faculty and students. In 1975-76 the CSW proposed to the faculty an introduction to Women's Studies course entitled, "Women in Contemporary Society." In the winter of 1978 the CSW brought a proposal before the faculty for a Women's Studies minor with coordinated courses. The proposal was approved.

In addition to these activities, the CSW has also done a study of wage differentials between faculty men and women, involvement with and endorsement of the AIAW stand on the takeover of women's athletics by the NCAA, affirmative action concerns, the rights of women athletes, academic advising and its impact on female students. During the most recent academic year, the CSW presented a statement on the evaluation of women faculty to the Teaching Staff and Tenure Committee. The statement, which was

also distributed to the entire faculty, was issued to encourage evaluations which would be free of bias and sex stereotypes. A study of the evaluation of women in faculty positions is currently being completed by a member of the CSW. The study examines what positions women currently hold in the faculty compared to five and ten years ago. The figures are also being compared to national averages for colleges of our size.

One future project is a conference or open forum/debate on women's concerns and issues to be held here on campus. It is hoped that diversity of viewpoints would be presented and the atmosphere of such a debate would encourage awareness of women's issues. The CSW strongly supports and encourages awareness of women's concerns. The Committee is devoted to the improved treatment and status of women at the College.

Formed in 1978 to address the particular problems of Black women on campus, the Black Women's Organization (BWO) tries to foster a sense of mutual respect among black women. Open to all Black women, the BWO began as a more academically oriented club sponsoring speakers and events. According to Felicia Poirier, BWO co-president, it has since, however, become a more social group in order to open the lines of communication between all Black women.

Black women face special problems due to their sex and to the limited number of Blacks on campus. Commenting on the need for BWO, Cheryl Turner says "Academically, Black men and women face the same problems, but socially, the Black woman does not have the outlet or support for the things she is interested in."

Through activities such as bowling, ice cream parties and maximum protection and around the clock surveillance occurred recently. A friend of mine, who is not registered to park in the

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Security Plays Role; Ticketing Criticized

(cont. from p. 2)

Bissman lot, arrived at approximately 3:30 p.m. to pack a few belongings and head for home. When he came back to the car, not more than ten minutes later (yes that's ten) he had already received a parking ticket. There is no reasonable explanation for this action. The ticketing of this vehicle occurred in the middle of the afternoon, when there are plenty of open parking spaces in the Bissman lot. Another fine effort.

Granted security does have a purpose on campus, however each aspect of the job should be looked at in a different light. Stopping vandalism and protecting students' rights is a worthwhile cause, but when ticketing automobiles at such odd hours like 3:30 p.m. and a.m. becomes a major function of the job, one has to wonder about this purpose.

Instead of going out and partaking in asinine ticketing, security should stick with the basics; watching TV and reading the Daily Record in the basement of Lowry Center.

Robert Corts

I WORKED HARD TO GET WHERE I DID IN THIS COMPANY! BUT IF A WOMAN IS AGGRESSIVE, THEY CALL HER PUSHY; IF SHE'S CONFIDENT, SHE'S CALLED ARROGANT.



STEIN
ROCKY
WITH
NEMS
1980
CPS

IF SHE'S INTELLIGENT, SHE'S A DEVISIVE MANIPULATOR.

... WHO DID YOU SLEEP WITH TO GET YOUR JOB?

I KNOW IT'S TERRIBLE, BUT TELL ME...



Women Face Discrimination In All Facets of Education

(cont. from p. 2)

their MRS degree or feel that if women go on to graduate or professional school they will gain admission more easily than their male colleagues. Unfortunately, most law schools still have less than 35% women students, so they are hardly bending over backward for women.

Women here are not exempt from the general pattern of oppression in our society. At home or at school, we are still made to feel afraid walking home at night. We are often verbally abused by men or boys in cars or screaming out of dorm windows. We are sometimes physically attacked but in times of crisis we can always fall back on males to "protect" and "escort" us. Lesbian women are afraid to "come out" for fear of retaliation, of having the shower-room jokes about who is "queer" turned against them or of damaging their future careers.

Another important and often neglected issue of concern for women is health care. Many 18-21-year-old women here have never had a pelvic examination: a simple procedure which is basic to good health care and which costs only five dollars for the lab work. Too many women are afraid to claim their sexuality: heterosexual women are on the "luck" method of birth control, who need to get drunk so they are not responsible for what happens after a party, gay women who feel they cannot mention their sexual preference at all. Far too often decisions about birth control or sexuality fall solely on women's shoulders and many of us are not ready to deal with the complexity of the subject. In terms of what The College has done, this is one area where women students do not seem to be taking advantage of what is available.

Finally, the oppression of women is inextricably bound with that of other oppressed groups because women are part of all other groups on campus: there are Third World, Jewish, Black and gay women here. Many women are doubly or triply oppressed and feel forced to choose with which group they will align themselves. This dilemma illustrates the necessity of working together to eliminate all oppression: sexism, racism, homophobia, anti-Semitism are manifestations of oppression not separate little problems. To stop fighting over who gets the piece of the pie allocated for "minorities" and demand recognition of our needs and our dignity should be our major concern. The College has taken some action and provided support for groups and services, but the final burden of action always rests with the oppressed groups themselves. I hope that by reciting these incidents, people will be made more aware of the pervasiveness of the oppression women must face and will stimulate the actions necessary to begin to eliminate it.

Disappointed Demonstrator Reminisces

(cont. from p. 3)

guns at us rebels on the wrong side of a coffee plantation civil war. Years ago, beside the reflecting pool, tens of thousands would have cried out to the pigs on the rooftop to JUMP! JUMP! but not May 3.

There wasn't even any good rock music to make the JukeJointJump! Folk music must be dead, judging from the lame lyrics that PAM performers coughed up. By all means, cut off the Arts without a cent (Ronnie dearest), if the syncopated revolution of the Communist Worker Party is all there is. Another march bit the dust!

Packer Day Theme Appalls Student

(cont. from p. 3)

sold before, 'tis true. However, to the best of my knowledge, they have never been sold in the "white, tan and dark" varieties. It seems as if it was not enough to allow Packer Day to be degrading to humanity in general, so something had to be done to make it blatantly racist as well.

I have no problems with having a day which is non-academic and is celebrated just for the fun of it. The

clowns, bands, and other activities of Packer do not bother me at all. I am offended when the celebration is made in honor of a figure like Packer. I am disgusted and insulted that the planners of this year's Packer Day have gone so far - and even worse, I am ashamed that we not only tolerate but enjoy this degradation.

Eugenia R. Hull

Faculty, Student Perceptions Vary on Women's Oppression

by Martha Oesch and
Karen Wilson

Despite what some might believe, the label of "liberal arts" does not automatically absolve an institution from sexual discrimination. Oppression of women is a much-discussed issue but one which does not end with the inclusion of a clause stating that women will not be discriminated against. It takes many forms both in and outside of the classroom.

Perceptions of the extent of sexual oppression on-campus vary among faculty and students. Some women students feel that they have not come up against direct sexual discrimination which has prevented them from obtaining their goals, yet are aware that covert discrimination exists.

Advising is one area in which women students first become aware of the nature of sexual discrimination. Some women students feel that some male professors guide a woman student into traditionally female fields of study or work. In talking with some students from the Women's Studies Seminar course (led by Jim Turner and Joanne Frye), several women indicated their awareness of discriminatory academic advising practices in specific student/faculty relationships.

These women observed greater bias in those departments which are viewed as "nontraditional" academic interests for women. Most often, these areas of interest include the fields of science, mathematics, physical education and business. Other specific cases were cited by those in the class where females had been advised not to pursue more demanding courses of graduate study or those sorts of career options which might someday be neglected or come into conflict with their responsibilities as future wives and mothers.

One student later remarked that "the assumptions underlying the views of that kind of advising are discriminatory because they focus not on the particular woman's skills and capabilities, but on the social norms and expectations which the traditionally defined women's place for all of us."

While some women natural science majors feel that the natural science department has made a concerned effort to become more aware of the special needs of advising women there have been examples of professors stereotyping careers suitable for women. One woman chemistry major who told her adviser that she was interested in medicine was told that she'd make a fine nurse or teacher, when she was planning on becoming a doctor.

The group expressed the belief that these kinds of situations might have decreased over the past few years and evolved from the point where women were told not to choose nontraditional careers and to enter more accessible "female" occupations. Instead of that kind of counseling, the students feel that some of the advising now present in some departments exhibits a bias which covertly emphasizes the "realistic" limitations and expectations which women may set for themselves.

One woman who was concerned with science-oriented fields of study stated that "women are no longer being advised not to enter graduate school in order to have a career of their own... they are encouraged to enter specific fields

which are less demanding or which require less specialized knowledge because all of that training would be 'wasted' once they began to marry or raise a family."

One woman history major who wanted to minor in women's studies was counseled by her professor not to waste her talents on such matters, that she could be putting her brains to work in better ways. Women students believe that many professors are not aware of their actions or realize the impression it leaves on a woman student's sense of self-worth.

It was evident to this particular group that the same types of limitations are not commonly found in the academic advising for male advisees. In this way, the possibility of sexual discrimination as one aspect of a female's experience at Wooster becomes clear.

Faculty outlook varies in reference to the extent of overt and covert sexual discrimination on campus. Louise Hellwig, chemistry professor, commenting on covert discrimination said, "I've never seen any of that at this school. Most of what I see is from society in terms of built-up ideas of expectations."

Others like Elena DeCosta, Spanish professor, feel that there is not overt sexual discrimination on campus but that the larger problem is discrimination against people with views contrary to the traditional. She does however, view herself as a role model for women students, showing them that they can be successful in a career without being a feminist or seeing men as their enemies.

Serving as role models is an important function for many women professors. "Given reality, students assume professor means male," comments Karen Dugger, sociology professor. She feels this is especially important in the physical sciences where women have traditionally been under-represented.

Hellwig agrees, commenting, "Women science students haven't had many role models. In the past there has been only one woman professor at a time in the natural sciences... I hope that I make people feel better about coming into chemistry but I don't know that I've had a particular effect." She adds that frequently the women in chemistry are among the best and most outgoing students.

Presently 19 out of 67 chemistry majors are women, while in biology the proportions are more even with 27 women and 22 men biology majors.

Not all faculty women view themselves as specific role models. Yvonne Williams, professor of Black Studies and political science, sees herself in a slightly different light. "I try to reach out to Black women as an individual through the courses I teach, interaction with students and by being supportive of things that are going on," she said.

Of special concern for Williams are the problems facing Black women on campus, particularly in the social arena. She acknowledges the lack of interaction between Black and white women, explaining that Black women face special barriers in establishing themselves on campus due to the small number of Black students. She added that Black and white women have different priorities

and that there must be a greater acceptance on the part of white women as to what Black women's priorities are. She also feels Black women need to be exposed to feminist thought.

The Women's Table which meets every Friday noon in Lowry, has provided a good means for airing concerns between all women, Williams feels. The effectiveness of the Women's Studies minor in promoting an awareness of women and providing a collection of books and information which wouldn't be available otherwise, is an asset to the college, Dugger said. She added, "every time we have a new course we get new holdings in the library."

Faculty women feel in general that among themselves there is a sense of unity. Hellwig said that the fact that she knows other women professors, even though she is isolated from them in another building, is a sign of the women faculty's cohesion.

Women faculty face forms of sexual discrimination from both students and other faculty. Some female professors find that students are more apt to address them as Ms. or Mrs. professor, than their awarded title of Dr. which students appear more ready to grant male professors.

Hellwig, who has faced this problem, explains that it does not particularly matter how she is addressed, but if she is not treated the same as her male counterparts then "I'm not living up to the role model for students." It comes down to consistency, Hellwig said, in the way professors are addressed.

Women faculty who are involved in Women's Studies and women's concerns on campus are sometimes labeled by other faculty and students as feminists which they use as a derogatory term. Dugger said that being a feminist is seen by some as being biased whereas, being a chauvinist or having a sexist viewpoint is not seen as being biased by students.

In what other forms does oppression exist here at the College? Interviewing several male

students, the overall consensus was that, to their knowledge, oppression does not exist — in any form — here at Wooster. One of these men felt that "the standard of living is too high (here) for anyone to think of being oppressed."

Others expressed that oppression was not a "serious problem" for this campus. They felt that there was not a "strong attempt" to oppress women. One man stated that he thought "many men feel women here have too much space... women are not blatantly oppressed... they (women) tend to blow oppression out of proportion and those that do complain are usually those 'flaming liberal' types."

Several of the men were rather reluctant to talk of their perceptions concerning women's oppression. Part of their difficulty, they felt, came from their vague understanding of the term "oppression." One man felt that he had "only been here a year" and needed "greater exposure" to the various groups and organizations on campus in order to be able to form a more lucid idea of the problem. When asked how he expected this sort of "exposure" to occur, he responded "by being here and finding out about different concerns."

Questioned about specific situations which might be considered oppressive, one male student who felt that the oppression of women was not a problem here at Wooster denied that any sort of academic discrimination against female students occurs. "Course offerings are not oriented toward men or toward women... oppression doesn't exist in the classroom." Although this student had noticed the unequal ratio of male to female professors at the college, he attributed the high percentage of male faculty to the tenure process which "limits the growth of the departments and the input of new profs." He said that this situation might be related to sexism or racism on the part of those powerful individuals who make major decisions which affect us as students, however, he was "un-

sure" of the relationship between these attitudes and oppression.

One male student felt that oppression does exist on campus but that it is possible to ignore. He commented, "If you look for oppression, it's there." Many women, he felt, were being oppressed without their verbal acknowledgement of the situation. Once aware of oppression, the student felt that the issue could be dealt with more effectively. The problem he perceived was that so many people on the campus seem to not notice how oppression works all around us.

How is it that women who are aware of the oppressive attitudes and practices on the campus condone their oppression? Among the women interviewed from the Women's Studies seminar, there was the opinion that women face multiple sources of oppression from within the classroom. The courses one takes, the curriculum that one studies, the professors who, in many ways, shape the ways one learns and even our fellow classmates can all be potential vehicles of this oppression.

Some of the women agreed that male students may believe that women come to this campus in search of a husband (the infamous MRS degree). Other men do not take their female peers seriously as persons interested in valid careers or courses of study.

One woman suggested that "the oppression of women is not seen as a valid sort of oppression because, among the dominant group, men who are more educated and more aware of how women might respond to them, try to mask their oppression so they won't appear to be so obviously oppressive." Picking up on that point, another woman added "liberalism isn't as deep here as some would like to think, people just learn what it is they can say and still get away with."

Bell Faces Discrimination Lawsuit

(CPS) — The dust had hardly settled from the U.S. Department of Education's yearend review of state desegregation programs when Education Secretary Terrel Bell overturned a Carter administration decision that Florida's desegregation plan violated federal guidelines.

Now Bell himself faces charges of skirting the law as a result of his April 20 decision that Florida's colleges were meeting federal integration laws after all. The NAACP Legal Defense Fund claims Bell did not follow proper court procedures, and the fund has threatened legal action if the department doesn't rescind its approval of Florida's plan.

Under a July, 1978 ruling by Washington, D.C. federal district Judge John Pratt, the department had to give the Fund 72 hours notice before approving any state plan. Additionally, it must supply the Fund with a copy of all documents used as a basis for approval.

But Fund attorney Joseph Rauh says Bell followed none of Pratt's instructions. On April 30 Rauh wrote the education secretary, "In

addition to not having received two of the four documents underlying your approval, most importantly, we were never informed that the Department intended to approve Florida's dribbled-in submission within 72 hours or any other time period."

In catching Bell on a legal technicality, Rauh hopes to confirm his hunch that Bell had little basis for reversing the Carter ruling, which was made in January.

"Even Florida Education Com-

missioner (Ralph) Turlington admits the state made no changes or promises in its plan between January and April," Rauh insists. "I knew the thing (Bell's decision) was a phoney when reporters told me what Turlington said, because it means Bell was not telling the truth. There was no reason for his decision."

Florida education officials agree with Rauh's observation that they made no changes in the desegregation plan.

Numerous Organizations On-Campus Speak to Needs of Wooster Women

(cont. from p. 4)

picnics, the BWO helps to fill the gap in social and cultural programming for Black women. "It's working well... I'd like to see more Black women participate in BWO, it would make their stay at Wooster happier. They can come talk to women who are like themselves," comments Turner.

Participation in BWO has dwindled in the last year, which Poitier attributes to people's lack of time and misunderstanding of the group's purpose. In the past, the

group has avoided being a clique due to a larger size. Poitier sees the "clique" label as the group's biggest obstacle right now. "We are not necessarily chummy-chummy but there is a sense of respect," stated Turner.

The high attrition rate of Blacks on campus is also a contributing factor as well. Turner believes that many incoming Black first-year students are well assimilated into white society and are not aware of the need for groups like BWO and BSA until later in their stay at Wooster.

The President's Address to Congress:



Incidents Illustrate Little Commitment To Eradication of Racial Oppression

Racial oppression takes many forms and can be found in any part of the world. The College of Wooster is no exception. Before taking a look at racial oppression at the College, the term needs to be defined. Oppression is treating people as less than human beings. Racism is any act which denies a person's humanity and worth on the basis of race. Thus, racism — overt or covert — constitutes racial oppression. Is there racial oppression at The College of Wooster? Certainly not in the form of cross burnings and lynchings. Instead, it takes the form of jokes, comments and resistance to constructive change; i.e. attitudes which are manifested. For instance, just after the 1980 Olympics, one African student was told that Africans had done so well in the track and field portion of the games because they are always being chased by wild animals at home.

Despite many verbal expressions of commitment to solving the problems of racism on the campus, in actuality there is little true commitment and rather strong resistance to those who are committed. Many attempts to deal with racism at the College have not succeeded. For example, when Hesson Interracial House attempted to involve various groups on campus in situational role plays, the members of the house met resistance from a number of groups, among them Sixth and Seventh sections. Both of these sections refused to participate in the role plays.

Another recent attempt to deal with racial problems was the re-issuance of the Black Students' Manifesto by the Black Students' Association (BSA) in November, 1980. The response was much less than was hoped for. Few people who had not already demonstrated a concern showed an interest. Further, the request for written responses to the document from the faculty and the administration went virtually unanswered.

The obstacles which supporters of the Cultural Definition Requirement faced illustrates another example of the difficulties the College has in attempting to confront racism. Generally, the response on the part of the students was positive, although the students who collected signatures did receive comments such as "I think people have the right to be ignorant." When the proposal

reached the Educational Policies Committee (EPC), it became bogged down in political maneuvering and "intellectual" discourse.

Why are such attempts doomed to failure? According to Lynette Parker, a former resident of Hesson (Interracial) House, it is because "in order to deal with problems of racism, people must be honest about their own attitudes and willing to confront their role in perpetuating oppression." Eugenia Hull, President of the BSA, echoed these sentiments and added that "another part of the reason it is so hard to take action against expressions of racism is that people who are racist are usually cowards as well. They hide behind the protections of anonymity. After all, the Klan has never been unmasked."

Several incidents which illustrate Hull's contention as it applies to this campus are as follows:

(1) Last May a group of Black prospective freshmen from Chicago stepped foot on campus and were immediately greeted with shouts such as "Where did you niggers come from?" and "Who let you in here?" from unidentified students in Bissman.

(2) A few weeks ago a Black female received a letter from "a concerned person" telling her to keep her boyfriend, who is Black, away from white women. The letter also contained threats of physical harm to the man.

(3) Members of Harambee and Hesson Houses, as well as the former Voice editor received anonymous threatening phone calls during the time the sign referring to Black Americans as hostages was posted in front of Hesson House last quarter.

This type of pressure placed upon Black students, in combination with the lack of a support system causes an increasing dissatisfaction with the College on the part of Black students. Retention of Black students is a major problem — the attrition rate between winter and spring quarter alone was over ten percent. Severe depression and mental breakdowns have increased in recent years.

What can be done? Ken Goings, Director of Black Student Affairs, believes that "the administration should set the tone, which would lessen the problem. A lot of people don't take racism seriously. Some members of the faculty don't feel a

commitment beyond the classroom, and then call themselves 'liberal.'" Associate Director of Admissions Gregory Bryant feels that "the College needs to make a commitment (to eradicate existing forms of racism), have dialogue, and develop a consensus. The administration is basically apathetic toward racism and says 'we don't have that problem here' or 'there are more important problems to deal with.'"

Jairaj Daniel, a student from India, capsulizes the problem and solution. "Neither the faculty nor the administration provide the necessary support or commitment; I fear a total lack of personal conviction on their part. Standing secure on the high pedestal of tenure, one half of the faculty retreat into the wasteland of academic stagnation, the other half, too busy lurking in the shadows of Kauke deviously scheming their way to this haven, all constitute part of the problem. Politically, they are no better, save a dedicated few. The rest are content with masquerading as pseudo-liberals. It is now time for all of us, students, faculty and administrators, to shed our illusions, start dialogue and ACT."

Bell Overturns Desegregation Ruling; Former Government Plan Re-examined

(cont. from p. 5)

gation plan rejected in January and the one Bell approved in April. Nonetheless, Howard Friedman, of Turlington's education office, maintains "Terrel Bell did the right thing, but nobody wants to acknowledge that the Carter education department decision was wrong. (The previous administration) based their decision on bad information, whereas Bell recognized that Florida had always done a good job with desegregating."

Florida was one of several states accused in January of failing to dismantle their separate systems of higher education for whites and blacks. The Carter administration argued Florida's campuses had actually become more segregated since the implementation of a 1978 desegregation plan (which, incidentally, received government approval at the time).

In defense of Bell's decision, Jane Glickman, of the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, contends that "Florida submitted a whole new plan with

NAACP to Hold Meeting; Student Attendance Urged

by Christopher Meaney

The College of Wooster NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) chapter met again Sunday night. You say you didn't know there was one? Well, it has 60 members. Does that surprise you? Well, maybe you should come to the meetings.

Until this quarter Wooster had never had a college NAACP chapter. Over the years the possibility of forming one had been considered but nothing ever came of it. Alarming actions occurring last quarter motivated concerned students to contact the state NAACP offices and organize the students necessary to form a college chapter.

The major goal of the college NAACP chapter is to stimulate awareness on the Wooster campus. Alex Lucas, acting president, feels increased awareness that the NAACP does exist on campus and increased participation by the

campus community at meetings are primary goals this quarter. To this end the NAACP has sponsored a night at Ichabod's, looked into obtaining an office in Lowry Center, begun to publish a weekly newsletter for members, and, of course, has held weekly meetings Sundays in the faculty lounge. Next year, in addition to running an office downstairs in Lowry, members hope to attend the regional, state and national NAACP meetings. Contact also exists between the Wooster city and College chapters.

All members of the campus community are urged to attend Sunday's meeting. Students interested in membership should contact the chapter's officers: Gary Adkins, president; Alex Lucas, vice-president (acting president this quarter); Balinda Sanders, secretary; Lewis Jones, treasurer; Duane Young, sergeant-at-arms; and Jairaj Daniel, chairman.

Civil Rights of Gay Student Groups Upheld in Lawsuit

How far, must a college or university go to accommodate gay students? Despite recent court rulings, the answer to that question remains the subject of controversy and confusion.

The New York U. faculty senate recently backed off a proposal to apply its non-discrimination policy to the campus placement service, which had previously been exempt. Under that policy, only those employers who agreed not to discriminate on the basis of sex, race, age or sexual preference would be able to use the placement service to recruit, according to S. Andrew Schaffer, NYU's legal counsel.

After realizing the non-discrimination policy would exclude the U.S. military, which discriminates against homosexuals, and therefore possibly endanger \$2.25 million in Defense Department contracts with NYU, the faculty senate delayed its vote. Ultimately,

the senate voted 29-28 not to make the change even if it could obtain a federal court ruling prohibiting a funding cut-off, says Schaffer. The issue could come up again at the senate's February meeting, however. "Given the close vote, it's too early to tell what will happen," he says.

The U.S. Supreme Court in December upheld the right of a Texas A&M U. gay student group to sue that university for civil rights violations. The group sued after A&M officials refused to grant it university recognition because homosexual acts are still prohibited by Texas law. A&M lawyers had argued that the school was immune from civil rights suits because it is a unit of state government, and the 11th Amendment to the Constitution bars suits against units of state government. The Supreme Court ruled, however, that the university "no longer enjoys absolute ... immunity."

A gay student group at Austin Peay State U. in Tennessee last year won a suit similar to that brought by the Texas A&M group. In complying with a federal court ruling, state schools in Tennessee now register student groups through the administration, rather than recognizing them through recommendations by the student government. While accomplishing the same purpose, Tennessee officials say registration does not imply approval and can be decided on the basis of objective criteria not requiring value judgments.

Students at Washington State U. voted in 1979 to deny a campus gay group status as a committee of the student government. The student government followed the dictates of that referendum, provoking a lawsuit. The Gay People's Alliance of WSU has announced it will file suit against the university, seeking restoration of its status. The GPA can operate on campus without committee status, says John Winkler, student government president, but it cannot obtain committee funding received in the past.

(cont. on p. 13, col. 2)

Need for Viable Jewish Community

by Dianna Troyer

"Being Jewish is not one big beanie," said Drew Levinson, a senior from Manhattan, as he stressed that most Wooster students are ignorant of this culture which has contributed enormously to educational, musical and financial institutions in the nation.

"Not all Jewish people run around wearing yarmulkes, eating bagels and matzo ball soup and picking up pennies. Our sheltered Wooster community needs to be educated about the Jewish culture and to get rid of ignorance and prejudices concerning minorities and ethnic groups," he said.

Professor Thomas Raitt of the religion department echoes Levinson's sentiments and stresses the need for having a greater variety of cultural groups on campus to have a creative dialogue between students, which would resemble the real world.

"What do White Protestants have to gain by having Blacks, Jews and Third World students on campus?" asked Raitt, who organized a Committee on Jewish Students to address concerns of the minority. "Class discussions are enriched enormously. For example, I taught a class fall quarter in which a Buddhist, Muslim and Jewish student contributed their cultural perspective to make class discussions more dynamic," he said.

Currently the Wooster community of students is too homogenous and results in making minorities feel uncomfortable, threatened and insecure. "We have some provincial sheltered Wooster students from the Midwest who have had little or no contact with Jews and as a result say and do things which make it hard for Jewish students to be comfortable here," said Raitt.

For example, a joke on a restroom wall reads, "How do you tell the difference between an apple pie and a Jew? An apple pie doesn't scream when you put it in the oven." Another anti-Semitic act was a graffiti carved in a library table, and Raitt told of a student who received swastikas through the mail and had one painted on his door last spring. The same student was also annoyed with name calling such as "Yom" and "Kike."

While Raitt considers these overt anti-Semitic acts, he told of another subtle type of anti-Semitism prevalent on campus. Evangelical Christians who attempt to convert Jews display an insensitivity to Jewish culture and religion. "Evangelicals who pressure Jews to convert are neoNazis," he said disgustedly. One student felt Jews were at the top of his hit list of people to convert and believed that if he could get a Jew to claim Jesus Christ messiah and his savior, he would be looked on more favorably by God for the Jewish convert than another type of convert, explained Raitt.

Dennis Stevens, advisor to the Jewish Students Association (JSA) also believes the evangelical conversion displays an insensitivity by evangelicals. "Many students are discovering their Jewish identity during the college years and having an evangelical attempt to convert them and making them believe Jesus is the Messiah makes it difficult and quite uncomfortable for the Jewish student," he said.

Library director Michael Freeman feels differently and perceives the well-intentioned evangelical as being annoying more than anti-Semitic. "I've been approached about two dozen times at other colleges where I've worked and feel that evangelicals attempt to convert all people and don't specifically concentrate on Jews," he noted.

JSA member Bob Coen feels the same and noted that evangelicals have good intentions and are simply trying to share their faith and religious devotion out of a love for a friend.

"It's difficult for Jewish students seeking their cultural and religious identity to find support and companionship on this campus outside of the JSA," added Coen. "It's easy to feel isolated and lonely because there are so few people who understand our culture and heritage."

Sophomore Dan Schulte, a member of JSA and the Committee on Jewish Students said, "I feel isolated here since I'm part of a minority and it's wrong that so few Jewish students are encouraged to come here and that we're so underrepresented (one and one half percent)."

The situation is better on other Ohio college campuses he

claimed. For example, Oberlin boasts a 40 percent Jewish population despite a Unitarian background and Kenyon's Jewish population is 30 percent, even though it is an Episcopalian affiliation.

Raitt noted that since ninety percent of Jewish high school students attend colleges, greater efforts should be made to reach this sizeable pool of students. He stressed the need for a viable Jewish community on campus so students could feel more comfortable.

Arnie Grossblatt of the psychology department noted that Jewish life is a matter of concern when Jewish students begin to reject Wooster because of the little support offered to strengthen identity and Jewish culture.

What exactly would attract the prospective Jewish student to Wooster? The good reputation of the chemistry and natural science departments, according to Schlute. Other academic attractions for the Jewish student are three courses in the religion department, "Judaism," and "Hebrew Language in the Old Testament," "Communities of Faith," "Image of the Jew in Literature" and "Minority Groups" (sociology).

While the dating life is discouraging for Jewish students who wish to date someone of their faith, the JSA formed in the spring of 1979 to encourage Jewish students. The group of about ten active and 10 semi-active members according to advisors Bonnie and Dennis Stevens is open to Gentiles as well as Jews. The association's goals are to educate the community about Jewish culture, create a viable community for Jews, better relations between the local temple and the campus and to encourage recruiting of Jewish students.

Last year the JSA was instrumental in changing a phrase in the college catalogue to read "religious activities" instead of "church activities" being encouraged on campus, so that Jews would not be discouraged and feel there is only a Presbyterian emphasis on campus.

Besides sponsoring a successful Seder, Passover in which 60 students read from the Haggadah, sang songs, and learned of Jewish

(cont. on p. 10, col. 5)



The Star of David represents the one-and-a-half percent Jewish population which may increase through supportive efforts of JSA and administrators. Photo by John Crozier

CAMPUS COUNCIL SALARIES FOR 1981-1982

Campus Council	
Chairperson	\$ 300
Secretary	200
Treasurer	450
Index	
Editor	450
Business Manager	150
Judicial Board	
Chairperson	250
Secretary	200
Potpourri	
Editors	360
Student Activities Board	
Chairperson	750
Assistant Chairperson	625
Student Government Association	
President	300
Vice-President	350
Secretary	200
Treasurer	225
Thistle	
Editor	225
Voice	
Editor	800
Editorial Staff	800 (a)
Advertising Manager	200 (b)
Circulation Manager	200
	<u>\$7,035</u>

(a) This amount is allocated by the Voice editor.

(b) The advertising manager also receives a commission of 5% of advertising revenue collected.

Approved by Campus Council 5/11/81

CAMPUS COUNCIL BUDGET ALLOCATIONS FOR 1981-1982

Campus Council	
Scholarship	\$ 3,500
Operating Expense	280
Black Students Association	4,750
Ecology Club	50
Gay Support Group	100
Index	1,000
International Students Association	750
Judicial Board	110
Physical Education Majors Club	55
Student Activities Board	25,000
Student Government Association	11,280
Thistle	1,800
Voice	12,500
Women's Resource Center	1,610
Wooster Christian Fellowship	280
Wooster Men's Volleyball Club	100
Salaries/Honoraria/Stipends	<u>6,835</u>
	<u>\$70,000</u>

TACPS
LIBRARY TRINE CO.



SOMETIMES I GET SO MAD...

by HOWARD CRUSE

THE BASTARDS!
I'LL KILL 'EM!

SOMETIMES I GET SO MAD, IT'S NOT FUNNY!

HAVE YOU GOT THAT SQUIRREL TAMED YET, MR. MORRIS?

JUST ABOUT! SHE'LL COME RIGHT UP TO ME FOR A SNACK...

YOU'D NEVER KNOW IT, THOUGH, WATCHING ME STROLL BY WITH MY MORNING GROCERIES.

I TRY TO DRAW COMIC STRIPS ABOUT MY FEELINGS, BUT THEY COME OUT INCOHERENT!

GRUMBLE!

SPUTTER!

SHAR!

WHY DON'T YOU JUST TURN IT OFF, HOWIE? THAT STUFF ONLY UPSETS YOU!

Well, if God had wanted people to be homosexuals, Mike, he would've started with Adam and Bruce!

MY THERAPIST WANTS TO GET THROUGH TO THE CORE...

WHAT IS IT EXACTLY THAT YOU FEAR THE MOST?

THESE RELIGIOUS FANATICS ARE GOING TO REDUCE MY LIFE TO CHAOS!!

I HAVE DREAMS ABOUT GIANT TIDAL WAVES SUDDENLY ENGULFING ME ON THE STREET...

WAIT! THIS ISN'T FAIR!

I REMEMBER THE HELL OF BEING AN EMERGING GAY TEENAGER, TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHAT WAS GOING ON INSIDE OF ME FROM THE SKIMPY AND BIGOTED LITERATURE OF THE TIME...

OBOY! NOW I CAN GET A REAL MEDICAL OPINION!

Jesus's Favorite Recipes

AND I STARE AT THE FACES IN THE MILLING CROWDS, WONDERING...

WHO ARE THEY?? WHO ARE THE PEOPLE THAT WANT TO BRING BACK THAT MISERY?

PUNKS WERE OUT AGAIN LAST NIGHT, HUNTING FOR 'QUEERS' TO BASH! I WONDER WHEN MY NUMBER WILL COME UP...

A 'MORAL MAJORITY' HONCHO IN CALIFORNIA THINKS I SHOULD BE EXECUTED!

LET'S MAKE THIS QUICK, FAGGOT! WE GOT A FEW MILLION IN LINE AFTER YOU!

I USED TO GET BY NICELY ON THE COSMIC PLANE, BUT STATIC FROM THE MATERIAL WORLD BEGAN TO DISRUPT MY MANTRAS...

HARE GUMBO OPMH!

RICH CELEBRITIES WHO ARE GAY KEEP THE GAY MOVEMENT AT A SAFE DISTANCE...

MY HEART IS WITH THEM, BUT THEY'RE GOING TOO FAR!

I'D LOVE TO HELP, BUT MY CAREER MIGHT SUFFER!

THE GAY COUPLE DOWNSTAIRS FLEES TO FIRE ISLAND ON GAY PRIDE SUNDAY...

I CAN'T DEAL WITH THOSE MARCHES AND SPEECHES! EVERYBODY'S SO INTENSE!

THE WHOLE 'GAY RIGHTS' BUSINESS TURNS ME OFF ANYWAY! WHO NEEDS MORE RIGHTS? I GET MORE SEX THAN I NEED, AS IT IS!

THE YOUNG MINISTER AT MY DOOR, FRESH FROM SEMINARY, SMILES AS HE INFORMS ME:

NOTHING PERSONAL FRIEND, BUT THE BIBLE SAYS THAT YOUR LOVE IS AN ABOMINATION BEFORE GOD!

SOMEWHERE OUT THERE, BENIGHTED SCHOOLS MANUFACTURE THEM BY THE THOUSANDS!

AND THE FAG JOKES ROLL ON...

SO THE FAGGOT SAYS TO THE TRUCK DRIVER, 'I MAY BE A PANTHY, BUT I'M NO FWOOT!'

HAR HAR!

Bump!

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES LAP UP DEMAGOGUERY LIKE MILK...

...AND THE VOICE OF THE LORD HAS COMMANDED US TO HALT THE MARCH OF UNHOLY PERVERTS ON THE SACRED BASTIONS OF OUR CHRISTIAN FAMILY LIFE!

MY LOVER MUSES ABOUT AN EVENTUAL RELOCATION TO SWITZERLAND...

THEY HAVE COMIC BOOKS OVER THERE! DONALD DUCK IS HUGE IN SWITZERLAND!

I DON'T WANT TO BE A REFUGEE! I WANT TO LIVE IN AMERICA AND EAT BIG MACS AND HAVE MY RIGHTS AS A TAX-PAYING CITIZEN!

IN MY FANTASIES, I HEROICALLY DEMOLISH THE SICK ARGUMENTS OF THE GUILT-MONGERS WITH MY CLEAR-HEADED WIT...

...AND THIS IS WHAT YOU CALL 'CHRISTIAN LOVE'? COME, COME, GENTLEMEN!

CLAP CLAP CLAP CLAP CLAP

...BUT IN REALITY, I FLAIL INEFFECTUALLY AT DISSEMBODIED ADVERSARIES ON TV SCREENS AND IN SUPERMARKET TABLOIDS...

UN-NATURAL!

PERVERSION!

BUT YOU'RE WRONG...

THAT'S BULLSHIT!

THE NATIONAL DISGUSTING MOSEXUAL

THE FRUSTRATION OF RELENTLESS INJUSTICE AND SLANDER PROVOKES INTERIOR PAROXYZMS OF...

ALICE!

OF COURSE, I TRY NOT TO LET IT INTERFERE WITH MEETING MY DEADLINES!

HERE'S THE COMIC STRIP, SIR! I HOPE YOU LIKE IT!

RIGHT ON TIME, CRUSE! THE MARK OF A PRO!

the end

Homosexual Wooster Student Plagued by Sexual Intimidation

proached the house as Ben was entering and finally parked beneath Ben's bedroom window until the driver saw him making a phone call to a friend for help. Then, the car sped away.

One Friday evening last month, Ben went dancing in Ichabod's with a few friends. As soon as he began dancing with the woman he came with, Ben began getting heckled by a group of Wooster students he had never spoken to before. When Ben told the group to leave him and his friend alone, the men approached him, obviously anticipating a fight. Fortunately, the fight was broken up before it began. For the rest of the evening, however, Ben states he became the brunt of a number of people's hostility. Numerous men approached him belligerently with insults.

The following afternoon when Ben went to get into his car, he noticed the front passenger door had been kicked in. Mud from the attackers' boots was still on the door.

Both campus security and the city police have been informed of Ben's harassment. The city police have been unable to put a tracer on the phone because the telephone company insists phone calls must come each day for a period of two weeks before a "detector" may be installed onto the phone. Albeit the calls are semi-regular, they do not occur every night. Also, even if the detector traced the calls to The College of Wooster, it would do little more than trace them to the main switchboard. Individual extensions cannot be picked up.

Campus security and the city police have advised Ben not to park his car on-campus, but to use the sidestreets. The officer informed Ben that his car is now a "marked card" and will likely receive more destruction if it remains parked on campus property.

"I feel as if I'm being railroaded out of Wooster," said Ben. "The harassment and oppression has affected my grades, my personal relationships with people and most importantly, my attitude about the homophobic, hidebound people on this campus. As a result of the harassment, I've been put in the awkward position of telling strangers (police, administrators, faculty) about the intimacies of my life. In some ways that's been good. I've formed a sizeable support group to reinforce me. On the other hand, more people than before (the harassment) know I'm gay through word of mouth. That makes me feel like a sitting duck sometimes — all of these people who hate what I am, and none of them who really know me."

Sexual intimidation toward gays and lesbians at the College is perhaps the least monitored form of sexual harassment at Wooster. "I've never received a case from someone (regarding homosexual harassment), although it's come to my attention that there are three homosexuals who are ready to leave because of harassment," stated Tom VanCleaf, chairman of Judicial Board. VanCleaf is concerned that gay and lesbian students on-campus who feel they are being harassed do not approach the Judicial Board. Although VanCleaf stated it would

be the first time in the history of The College of Wooster that a homosexual student approached the Board regarding sexual harassment, he believes Section VIII (Sexual Harassment/Coercion) of the Scot's Key protects the rights of gay/lesbian students just as it does with heterosexual students.

VanCleaf commented that because "covert harassment is more dangerous" than overt harassment, it is vital for students on this campus who feel they may in some way be oppressed to contact him. Bound by confidentiality, VanCleaf hopes more students will approach him

Diane Kroll. "I don't think we've let people know how strongly we feel about this situation." Kroll, like VanCleaf, is aware of covert harassment on-campus. In the last year, only two cases of sexual harassment — both heterosexual — were brought before the Judicial Board.

Kroll believes the problem of oppression on-campus is magnified when students decide not to approach the administration with their problems. "Students will tell each other (about being harassed), but they don't tell us. We're here to help students deal with being afraid...of their feelings of 'What did I do to

by Kevin Grubb

At a faculty meeting in Lean Lecture Room on May 4, professor James Finney (Speech) proposed that the College charter be revised to read: "The College of Wooster does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, creed, sexual orientation or physical handicaps." After an open discussion amongst those faculty present, the proposal was overwhelmingly supported.

For many faculty, the motion to support sexual orientation in the charter was an important first step toward alleviating overt and covert discrimination of homosexuals on campus. "It will at least heighten the consciousness of the campus," commented Ken Goings (History, Director of Black Student Affairs). "I'm happy to receive this as a recommendation," President Henry Copeland said. "It is very much a legal issue."

Copeland's concern with the legality of the charter's proposed revision rests primarily with the issue of federal money used for financial aid. Presently, the College could be sued by a gay or lesbian student alleging harassment, thus, making the College vulnerable to severe cut-backs of federal aid from the government for discriminating against that student. By inserting "sexual orientation" in the charter, Wooster would help prevent the possibility of such an incident occurring.

Numerous faculty members have questioned the motives of Copeland's interest in the issue and more importantly, wonder if he feels sincerely enough about the sexual orientation charter amendment to propose it to the Board of Trustees next June or October. Before the amendment can be legally accepted into the charter, Copeland must convince the trustees that the issue is a vital one. Goings strongly urges faculty who know trustees to talk with them about the importance of supporting the proposal.

in regard to homosexual oppression at Wooster. Though he admits it is difficult to indict oppressors if the student cannot make a positive identification, VanCleaf feels "harassment of gays will happen more and more unless something is done to prevent it. We need to realize there is a gay population at Wooster and that they have human rights like anyone else."

"We need to do something to make it more evident that this type of behavior will not be tolerated," stated Assistant Dean of Students,

"If we profess to uphold liberal thinking at this institution, we cannot be tolerant of intolerance," Finney stated at the faculty meeting. Some professors agreed, but felt there is a need to attack homosexual discrimination on a larger scale, and hoped provisions would be made to do so in the near future.

While the majority of the faculty present supported the proposal, "sexual orientation" did meet with some entrenched opposition. "It does not address the problem with administration and faculty...I don't think it will be effective," "I don't think the catalogue is read, anyway" and "I believe 'sex' and 'creed' already cover it. I think it's already covered without putting out a neon sign about this matter," were a few of the more adamant comments.

Finney helped clarify some of the misconceptions surrounding the motives behind his proposal. "Sexual orientation is not a matter of sex or creed. It is a matter of finding out what sex you are attracted to." Since the meeting, Finney stated that several professors have commented to him that they are supportive of the proposal. On the other hand, since the meeting he has received an anonymous threatening phone call regarding his involvement with the Gay Support Group and the proposed amendment to the charter.

"If I am a straight white male," Finney said, "I can support women, blacks — any group except homosexuals or I am labeled a homosexual. The most fragile thing in this society is the male ego. It is the easiest thing to crack. To the people who aren't secure enough with the male ego, a homosexual is a threat because he is a person who doesn't need that brash male ego."

What effect does he feel the faculty support of the amendment will have on the College? "I won't pretend to say this will change attitudes on homosexuality here, but it will help protect civil rights."

deserve this?

"I feel that this (homo)sexual intimidation is a reflection of people's ambivalence about their own sexual identity — their own perceptions of what it means to be gay. They are threatened by the fact that someone can be gay and like it. For them, the only way to deal with it (homosexuality) is to make that gay student miserable."

Kroll stated that she believes students, faculty and administrators need to rally their support for the rights of gays and lesbians. Students in particular must be

willing to verbalize their support since they are most apt to influence their peers.

Perhaps least naive about homosexual oppression on-campus is Dean of Students intern, John Rosenbluth, also advisor to the Gay Support Group. In dealing with gays and lesbians, Rosenbluth stated his first objective is to make that person comfortable with him/herself. "I want them to know that I'll work for them in whatever way I can to relieve pressure. I'll always be available to them."

Regarding harassment, Rosenbluth asks that homosexual students confront their oppressors directly, and if they cannot do it, he will. He makes it known to the oppressors that sexual harassment is 1) a violation of the personal integrity of the student, 2) a totally irresponsible act that will 3) be held accountable for by that individual or group.

Like other administrators who voiced their concern and disapproval of homosexual harassment, Rosenbluth's response was equally passionate. "I think it's the most disgusting

situation I've encountered at the College yet. The people who are perpetrating this don't deserve a place in our community and perhaps frontal lobotomies are in order, although some of these people have probably already had them."

Next fall it may be possible for students, faculty, administrators and hourly employees of the College to articulate their problems of sexual harassment to the Committee on Sexual Harassment. Conceived by Executive Assistant to the President, Deborah Hilty, the liaison committee would serve as an advisory group to support individuals who believe they are experiencing harassment and to elucidate the options available for them to deal with this harassment.

Although the committee's proposal must be received and responded to by the College president, vice president and acting Dean of Students, if passed, the Committee's presence would be instrumental in aiding people at the College suffering hetero- or homosexual oppression.



Friday, May 1: Ben's car door is kicked in the night he is harassed at Ichabod's. The incident is only one of many covert examples of sexual intimidation he has weathered. Photo by Sue Mertz.

Gays in Georgetown Funded

Washington, D.C. (CPS) - Two gay student groups at Georgetown University won a partial victory over the Jesuit university's administration, which had denied them funds and campus space because the Catholic Church frowns on homosexuality.

Last week the Washington, D.C. Superior Court ruled that GU's banishment of the Gay People of Georgetown and the Gay Rights Coalition of Georgetown Law Center violated the city's Human Rights Law.

The case will now go to a higher court, and probably be heard in September. That decision will help set a national precedent that could influence gay groups at other church-related schools.

The ruling will come too late to help the National Women's Studies Association, which was prevented from holding a conference at the University of San Francisco, a Catholic school,

for similar reasons.

USF administrators, who earlier refused to recognize two gay student groups, announced the women's studies group includes people who admit to being lesbians. In a letter refusing the use of USF facilities, Vice President for Student Development Ann Dolan wrote that the presence of lesbians contradicts the Catholic doctrine that homosexuality is sinful.

Similarly, Georgetown Dean William Schuerman argued in court that "official subsidy and support of a gay student organization would be interpreted by many as endorsement of the position taken by the gay movement on a full range of issues." Georgetown, he added, would not fund any student group whose "philosophies collide with the church's teachings."

The university claimed it had a right to reject the gay students because it is a private, religious school.

AntiGay Backlash Repurcussions Affect Gamut of Minorities

(cont. from p. 1)

The bill raises an even more ominous prospect: How do you tell who is homosexual? Is it anyone who has ever had a homosexual experience? (If so, the Kinsey Institute suggests that a third of all American males would qualify.) Is it anyone who is seen in a gay bar, found in possession of gay literature, or accused of befriending a known homosexual? (Such evidence can and has been introduced in military courts to justify the expulsion of servicemen and women charged with harboring homosexual "tendencies, desires, or interests.") Or is this law actually designed to punish those who refuse to conceal their homosexuality?

"We oppose any effort by homosexuals to flaunt their perversion...and/or attempt to force their lifestyle upon our children," says Moral Majority, in a full-page ad that ran last month in major newspapers, including the *Times*. But just what constitutes "flaunting one's perversions"? Is it raising your eyebrows and lowering your guard before an attractive stranger? Is it holding hands with your lover on the street? Or is it petitioning for equal treatment under the law? In some states, laws against "sexual imposition" are used to deny charters to gay political groups. Under the Family Protection Act, anything that acknowledges the existence of homosexuality — or the reality of gay oppression — would be subject to scrutiny by the state. This backlash does not intend to abolish homosexuality, only the homosexual's capacity to be visible and seek a redress of grievances.

"It has always been my feeling that latent homosexuals and/or homosexuals who are privately practicing their perversion should have the same civil rights as a promiscuous heterosexual," Jerry Falwell told us recently. "We do not, however, want people to promote homosexuality as an alternative or acceptable lifestyle. We don't want to do that any more than we want to legalize or authorize promiscuous heterosexuals...We will never end homosexuality, or any sin for that matter, on this earth. I think that will occur only when the kingdom of heaven is ushered in. But we can make it easier for politicians and all citizens to do right than wrong."

Gary Potter, the president of Catholics for Christian Political Action and a framer of the Family Protection Act, has a less felicitous interpretation of what this law would accomplish: "There will be no satanic churches, no more free distribution of pornography, no more abortion on demand, no more talk of rights for homosexuals. When the Christian majority takes control, pluralism will be seen as immoral and evil and the state will not permit anybody the right to practice evil."

Though Moral Majority insists it is "committed to guaranteeing the civil rights of homosexuals," Dean Wycoff, who is head of Santa Clara County's Moral Majority, recently told a TV reporter in San Francisco that homosexuality is "one of those sins that could be coupled with murder, that it would be the government that sits upon this land that would be executing homosexuals." The Reverend Charles McIlhenny of Californians for a Biblical Morality proposes a final solution in which gay people are stoned to death following the creation of a "biblical state" in this country. The Reverend Bob Jones, who gave his name to one of the best known evangelical universities (Ulster's Protestant supremacist, Ian Paisley, is a graduate), points out that unlike homosexuals, a murderer can still be a Christian if, after confessing his sin, "he doesn't murder anymore."

The Ku Klux Klan has devised its own final solution, Leviticus style: "While many church people are duped by their brainwashed, pink panty preachers into believing that we should merely pray for the homosexual, we feel that we must endorse and support the law of God, which calls for the death penalty for homosexuals. It is not our intention to put this matter up to discussion, or debate the matter, or start a dialogue with a committee of queers as to their rights of sexual freedom. The law of God states the death penalty for homosexuals, and when God's laws are again enforced, the death penalty is what it will be."

Not so long ago, arch-segregationists argued that the Bible's curse on Cain forever relegated blacks to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water." There are sects in America that still observe the biblical injunction against women wearing scarlet (Nancy Reagan's favorite color). These penalties suggest the links between women, homosexuals, and blacks; all are pariah groups that emerged in the recent era of respect for pluralism to demand full participation in society.

The Family Protection Act forges those links into a chain designed to subjugate whole classes of people who might otherwise compete with straight white males for a share of the shrinking American pie. In the name of getting government off our backs, this law would actually extend the authority of the state.

The most frightening aspect of the repression waiting in the wings is the unwillingness of liberals to speak out before it becomes law. The anti gay backlash could not proceed on a national level without the tacit consent of the liberal and moderate majorities. But on questions of

sexual freedom and women's rights, a schism between liberals who are socially conservative and those who advocate social reform has given reactionaries an open door.

In the months since last fall's conservative sweep, sponsorship of the gay rights bill now before Congress has dropped from 56 to 47. The missing are all Democrats. Jim Weaver of Eugene, Oregon, has yet to add his name to this year's bill even though he supported it during the campaign and beat back a New Right "target" challenge that drew national attention as the "gay rights race." Portland gays were persuaded to dump an incumbent congressman and gay rights bill co-sponsor in favor of a more liberal candidate who pledged in writing to actively support the bill; Ron Wyden took the seat, and immediately reneged on his commitment. An awful lot of people are trying to pretend that plank in the 1980 Democratic platform doesn't exist, the one nobody except Moral Majority noticed, the plank that dare not speak its name.

The one specific pledge in that plank was reform of an antigay immigration law. In no small measure, this resulted from Edward Kennedy's presidential campaign, which courted gay voters with promises of a White House order to end the clause that has kept suspected homosexuals from entering the United States since 1917. But by last January, Kennedy was himself a member of an oppressed minority: Democratic senators. When the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy met to consider recommendations after nearly two years of public hearings, Kennedy (who in 1965, floor-managed a strengthening of the antigay provision) was unable to be present. When the antigay clause came up, reaction was swift. "This could blow the commission out of the water," argued Democrat Romano Mazzoli, chair of the House immigration panel. "The less said, the better," agreed Republican Alan Simpson, chair of the Senate immigration subcommittee. The antigay provision, Simpson added, was "archaic but not irrational" and reform raised questions of "taste" rather than discrimination. "The senator has spoken eloquently," House Judiciary Committee chairman Peter Rodino concurred.

One potential objection remained: Muskie's staff at the State Department had written that the antigay provision, under fire from the Dutch government, was a likely violation of the Helsinki accords. Are there any international considerations? Muskie was asked. "None that I know of," he mumbled into his lap, and the issue was closed. Conservatives, who had expected to wage an attack on the commission's "pro gay" stance, found themselves with nothing to object to.

A similar thing happened when the White House Conference on Families issued its report. Recommendations favorable to homosexuals, passed by the full conference during its noisy proceedings last year and accompanied by public walkouts by offended fundamentalist leaders, disappeared from the final

report.

Liberal and moderate support for gay rights also evaporated last summer when the House first rejected a proposal to cut gays off from Legal Services funding, and then voted overwhelmingly for the cutoff after Georgia Republican (and former John Birch Society board member) Larry McDonald forced them to go on the record with a roll-call vote.

Accepting gays rights as civil rights is something the prestigious Leadership Conference on Civil Rights has been unable to do. In 1977, the National Gay Task Force's application for membership was turned down because the conference, whose executive committee includes Bayard Rustin as well as representatives of major black organizations, the National Organization for Women, the Anti-Defamation League, and the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities, was "unable to reach a consensus and therefore unable to act favorably." When NGTF sought to reapply this year, the conference's director warned, "I do not know whether a consensus is achievable now."

What about the National Organization for Women, to which many lesbians have devoted considerable energy? Last October NOW issued a statement affirming its support for gay rights but asserting that the issue had regrettably been confused with "promiscuity, pornography, pederasty, and public sex." Though a number of lesbian groups share this position, they are unlikely to appreciate NOW's failure to include a fact sheet on lesbian rights in the packet distributed on Women's Lobbying Day in early February.

In the professions, where there was once considerable support for gay rights, there is now widespread indifference, if not retrenchment. The National Education Association, which vigorously opposed the 1978 Briggs Initiative in California, made no comparable effort to fight a similar bill banning gays from public school employment that passed the Oklahoma statehouse in 1979. The American Bar Association, which proclaimed its opposition to sodomy laws in 1973, declined at its convention last summer to affirm that the constitutional right to privacy extends to homosexuals. Even the American Psychiatric Association, which reversed its long-held position that homosexuality was a personality disorder in 1973, may be facing a reactionary push. "A vast majority of psychiatrists continue to view homosexuality as a pathological condition," writes Ronald Bayer in his just published study, *Homosexuality and American Psychiatry: The Politics of Diagnosis*. "As America enters a period of social conservatism... the possibility of a reversal (in the APA's position) cannot be dismissed. To diminish the likelihood of such an outcome will take powerful resistance on the part of a well-organized gay community and its psychiatric allies."

Such organization may not be forthcoming from the National Gay Task Force, which recently wrote to a member of Congress urging that a pro-gay bill not be introduced. Gay rights, according to NGTF's executive directors, is

an "emotionally charged issue for which members lack a clear sense of constituent attitude." This statement has triggered a major outcry from the gay community and charges that NGTF is either too conciliatory in the face of New Right challenges, or downright immobilized. San Francisco's Harvey Milk Gay Democratic Club, as well as gay leaders in several states, including New York, have called on NGTF's executive directors to resign or "issue a new assertive strategy for the coming decade." NGTF now says it will announce an "important step that will strengthen our civil rights work," and asks that its letter be "set aside." Says Gary Jarmin, "If we can have that kind of effect on this organization, that they will not even fight for their own goals, then we've obviously achieved our aims."

The message to conservatives must surely be clear: There will be no gay rights initiative from the liberals this year. The entire dialogue has shifted to the right. Discretion and repression are really being debated. Gay liberation has nothing to do with it.

(continued next week)

Larry Bush writes for New York Native and San Francisco Sentinel, which serve the gay community. He is the recipient of a grant from the Fund for Investigative Journalism to report on discrimination against gay people in the military. Howard Cruse is a cartoonist and the editor of Gay Comix, published by Krupp Comic Works, P.O. Box Seven, Princeton, Wisconsin 54968.

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Viable Community Needed for Jews

(cont. from p. 7)

culinary taste this year, the group will sponsor a Sabbath service on May 22.

A small, modest library has been started in the basement of Babcock and includes prayer books, history books about Jewish culture. Currently, Bonnie will design a brochure for prospective Jewish students. Having Jewish tour guides and encouraging Jewish alumni to sell Wooster will also pave the way for a viable Jewish Wooster community.

Raitt notes that the administration is very supportive of recruiting Jewish students, specifically President Copeland, Dean of Faculty Vivian Holliday, Dean of Students Ken Plusquellec and Assistant Dean of Admissions Steve Graf.

Solutions to making Jewish students feel more comfortable in this WASP ghetto is the responsibility of the students noted Raitt. Combined efforts of JSA, the 15-member Committee on Jewish Students and the administration can help the Jewish population.

"We're a minority, but not an outcast minority," said Coen optimistically.

"Success breeds success and failure breeds failure," said Raitt, who is cautiously optimistic about creating a viable Jewish community on campus.



Underwood Produces Emotion-Evoking Play: Family Predicaments Examined

by Beth S. Shepherd

Henrik Ibsen's "The Master Builder," currently running in Shoolroy Theatre, is an unsettling and complex play that would present a real challenge for any director, cast and crew. This particular production, under the direction of David Underwood, more than meets up to the challenge of providing an insightful interpretation of the symbolic Ibsen play.

What makes "The Master Builder" particularly interesting is that it is open to many interpretations. The action revolves around Halvard Solness, his family, and other people in his life. The past continually torments him as he struggles with relationships and the meaning of his own life in the present. Many issues are raised by the characters, but nothing is resolved.

Director Underwood, who undertakes this production as his senior independent study with Annetta Jefferson as his advisor, seems to get the most out of his talented cast. Halvard Solness, the Master Builder, a tormented and paranoid architect who is afraid of competition and of himself, is portrayed with a great deal of sensitivity and expression by Tom Trus. Mimi Richmond gives a heart-tugging performance as

Aline, Solness' dutiful and guilt-ridden wife. Susan Reed shines in her striking role of Hilda Wangel, a flighty and high-spirited young woman who brings some life to Solness' otherwise futile existence.

Several other characters round out the play. Dr. Herdal, the family doctor, is played with feeling and humor by Jeff Rider. Russ White gives a penetrating performance as Ragnar Brovik, an architect in Solness' employ. Brovik's fiancée, Kaja Fosli, who is also employed by Solness, is given a gripping characterization by Sarah Hoskins. Fred Shaw convincingly plays the elderly Knut Brovik, a former architect and Ragnar's father. Anne Vial, Rachael Porter and Andrea Foy appear as some ladies.

Technical aspects of the show

are also quite impressive. As production designer, Anne Burke has designed an ambitious, workable set that is beautifully authentic for the time period. Steve Thompson is the assistant director/stage manager; costume designer is Betsy Boyer; lighting is headed by Norene Walworth, and sound is under the direction of Lisa Bove.

This hauntingly beautiful production of "The Master Builder" is playing through Sunday, May 17. The intriguing quality of the play itself combined with the spirited acting make this one of the stronger productions to hit Wooster in a long time. If you are looking for an evening that will be entertaining and thought-provoking, "The Master Builder" will not disappoint you.

Nobel Prize Winner Speaks

Isaac Bashevis Singer, Nobel Prize winning author and popular storyteller, appeared Thursday (May 14) at 8 p.m. in McGaw Chapel at The College of Wooster.

Born in Poland, Singer attended rabbinical seminary in Warsaw and worked for the Polish Yiddish Press. To this day, he writes exclusively in Yiddish.

The winner of National Book Awards in 1970 and 1974 and the Nobel Prize for literature in 1978,

he has been associated with the Jewish Daily Forward in New York City since 1935.

Singer is a fellow of the Jewish Academy of Arts and Sciences and member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, Polish Institute of Arts and Letters in America and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Club. He is considered the world's foremost Yiddish writer.

Ranker's Art Intimates Architecture

by Miriam Englund

"Dusk is my favorite time of day," says Marilyn Ranker as she leads a group of people to view her most recent work. The untitled sculpture, (Ms. Ranker prefers to ponder and observe the piece prior to titling it) was situated between Kauke and the library. To many her piece appeared ominous and misleading. With some background information and explanation, Marilyn Ranker's sculpture becomes more approachable.

"Orientation to the landscape is important to me," the artist said, "which includes the importance of lighting both natural and man-made, as well as space." Often lighting makes a piece more dramatic and verbal. The shadows cast by the piece can and do manipulate geometrical forms. Coupled with spacial concerns, one can react to the solids and voids. There is a sense of desired entry in the space or onto the shadow.

Architecture is a formal relationship which borrows directly from this notion of solids and voids. Curiosity promotes movement into architectural spaces. Marilyn Ranker might question if you are invited to touch it, or walk around it. Hopefully, you wish to do both. Ranker finds Wooster's architecture a fascinating mix of solids suggesting inaccessible spaces and exciting approachable details. By positioning her piece by McGaw's solid, abstract angles and Kauke's more traditional solids, Ranker forces the viewer to make architectural associations.

Color cannot be overlooked however, when observing her work. Unable to use clay, a material often used in Ranker's work, a pink pigment was chosen. The color, close to that of a sunset, affects the viewer subtly. Pink also conjures up an image of a precious underskin or interior

emphasizing both positive and negative spaces and solids and voids.

One cannot overlook Ranker's earlier work with monumental soap dishes as seen in this year's Faculty Exhibition. They were done as models for larger works. No longer challenged by clay as functional, Ranker created clay soap dishes. Her outside sculpture, like her soap dishes become decorative. Many of the angles used in her outdoor piece echo those of her soap dishes.

One might imagine putting a large piece of soap in her

outdoor sculpture.

Ranker's piece is a logical evolution of her past work. It encompasses her concerns with architecture, color, space, solid and light. One would hope that the viewer can readily approach her work just as Ranker has so readily forged ahead in terms of her own creativity.

Desegregation of Black Schools "Drains" Best Students

Montgomery, AL (CPS) - Trying to escape the dismal fate of most black colleges in states where federal desegregation programs have been enforced, a group of faculty members, students and graduates of predominantly black Alabama State University has sued to take over the administrations of Auburn and Troy State universities, which are also in Montgomery.

In its lawsuit, the group asserts that the state "has not only failed to dismantle the dual system of higher education in Montgomery," but has tried to keep all three schools "racially identifiable" by making sure that "white students would not be attracted to ASU."

Federal efforts to desegregate colleges in other states have focussed on eliminating "duplicate" college programs within certain geographic areas. In practice, the policy has effectively drained historically black colleges of their best students, who find themselves enrolled at neighboring, predominantly white schools.

To prevent that from happening in Montgomery, the ASU group proposes that the three local colleges be merged into one

school under the ASU administration.

The idea is not a new one. In December, 1979, the Alabama Commission on Higher Education suggested a merger of the three colleges. None of the governing boards of the colleges wanted to go along with the idea, however.

This time, they may have to cooperate. Soon after the ASU group filed its suit, the U.S.



Kaleel Skeirik, a pianist from Cincinnati, Ohio, will be performing a piano recital Thursday, May 21 at 7:30 p.m. in McGaw Chapel. Mr. Skeirik will be performing works by J. S. Bach, F. Mendelssohn, A. Ginastera, F. Chopin, and an original work entitled "Laconic Variations." Mr. Skeirik is a piano instructor with B.M. and M.M. degrees from the College-Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati. He has performed numerous live radio broadcast recitals. Mr. Skeirik's Wooster recital will be broadcast live over WCWS-FM (92 on the dial) at 7:30 p.m., May 21. There is no admission charge and all students, faculty, and members of the campus community are invited to attend.

Voice Sponsors Pit Stop

The Voice will sponsor a Pit Stop next Tuesday, May 19 at 9:00 p.m. in Lowry Center to further discuss oppression, overt and covert, on this campus. We invite all campus organizations - especially those who feel they have

been in some way harassed - faculty, administrators and students to attend.

The Pit Stop will be in preparation for a March on Oppression to be held Saturday, May 23 at noon in front of Lowry Center.

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Junior Gayle Johnston uses her skill at both modern dance and ballet as she performs in "Barr," one of the "more successful dances" in the spring show. Photo by Rodger Pelagalli.

Spring Dance Extravaganza Demonstrates Innovative Choreography

by Kevin Grubb

Since its inception in the spring of 1979, The College of Wooster Dance Company has continued to grow in size and ability. The *Cinderella* story of the Company is most evident when one reflects back upon the first performance in which dancers begged and borrowed tights, lights and music to bring together an enjoyable, though visually distracting performance.

Two years later *Cinderella* has blossomed into one of the most eclectic, exciting nonprofessional dance companies in the area. This spring's production held last Thursday and Saturday in McGaw Chapel, "Allegra," illustrated that dance is alive and well and living at The College of Wooster. More important, the development of certain dancers' techniques who have been with the Company since its beginning was apparent.

Woosterites' high expectations of dance from the Company were evident by the level of discussion scattered about the McGaw audience before the first number. "Earthbound" did not disappoint them. The number incorporated a large group of dancers representing different levels of proficiency into a successful blend of the earthy and ethereal. Simple, graceful movements that could be performed by all the dancers allowed them to parade their diversity — one of the Company's primary assets.

Live, original music and props made "Barr," the second number, one of the Company's more successful dances. Recalling a Degas painting, six dancers stretched and strained with grace

and poise on the barr. The use of mirrors and the barr not only added a slice-of-life quality to the dance, it also permitted the choreographers (the dancers) to utilize a dancer's most common experience in a starkly original way.

Not true with the following dance, "Lady Luck," a colorful but cliché-ridden number too dependent on its theme (man pursues woman, man gets woman, man loses woman) to be anything but predictable. The costumes raved color, but the sequins and spangles confused the carnival/casino atmosphere with a tawdry bordello.

"Les Amies et la Dance," on the other hand, discarded all conceits and thus became one of the highlights of the first half of "Allegra." If dance is indeed an imitation of life, it is only fair to make another artistic comparison — this time to the French

Impressionist Monet. "Les Amies" with its airy, gossamer pastels could have as easily been on the Left Bank as in McGaw. Christine Baker, one of the original dancers in the Company's history, has noticeably improved her technique. Her solo testified to the professional prowess this Company has achieved in some of its dancers.

Choreographed by Cindy Force, "Tap Melody" was an uneven though important number in "Allegra." Mary Nell Lent, another third-year Company dancer, and Sue Liggett displayed the most energy of the foursome. Despite its weaknesses, "Tap Melody" illustrated the scope of the Company.

Henry Mancini's "Pink Panther" slinked into the program as one of the Company's lighter numbers. Like "Earthbound," this number permitted a chorus of dancers to display many levels of technical

Wooster Trip to Cleveland Will View Chicago's Celebrated "Dinner Party"

Artist Judy Chicago's *Dinner Party* opened in Cleveland on May 10. Thalia Gouma-Peterson reserved the College bus for Friday afternoon, May 29, for all interested persons. The bus will leave at 1:00 p.m. from Lowry Center and will be back by 6:00 p.m.. Transportation will cost \$2.50.

People should sign up at the Frick Art Museum and pay at the same time. Phyllis Clark will have the list. Seating is on a first come first serve basis. The bus holds 48 and if it is not full by May 25 the reservation will be cancelled. The entrance fee at the *Dinner Party* is \$2.50 for groups.

Technical Jobs Become Procurable

Hiring of college graduates will increase, say the authors of three separate reports, but the percentage of that increase is a point of contention. The Michigan State U. Placement Service study of employers predicts a 2% jump in hiring over last year, while the College Placement Council and former Northwestern U. placement director Frank Endicott foresee an 8% to 15%

jump. As in the recent past, technical graduates, especially those in computer science, will find a surplus of job offers. Business and economics grads should also do well, but liberal arts majors will find themselves hunting somewhat harder for a good job. John Shingleton, director of the Michigan State U. Placement Center, predicts a 6% increase in average salary increases over last year.



Freshman Vanessa Hilliard coyly tips her hat to add to the mysterious atmosphere created by Henry Mancini's "Pink Panther." Photo by Rodger Pelagalli.

ability. The pink body tights (sans tails), black tow ties and hats added a sensuously sinister tone to the piece.

"Allegra's" pearl turned out to be "Out Here On My Own," a dichotomous solo mixing vulnerability and strength danced and choreographed by Debbie Marsico. Marsico's excellence as a dancer equaled the resonant perfection of Mandy Gaines' vocals. Together, Gaines and Marsico commanded the audience's attention in dazzling, jubilant performances worthy of the plaudits they received.

From children's author Maurice Sendak came "Wild Things" from his book *Where The Wild Things Are*. Menacing beasts in shredded costumes stalked a frightened Prisca Harmison. It did not matter a whit that the dancing could have been better; the humor of the dance was so infectious.

Dipping into the annals of

modern dance/drama, the Company came up with "Keep Cool" from Broadway's brooding *West Side Story*. Mary Nell Lent (who would give a Duracell battery keen competition) choreographed and, with five others, danced with such energy that the stage seemed to writhe. This kinetic, syncopated dance was unique in its aggressive, modern approach. It drew quite a response from the Thursday evening audience.

"I'm Alive," choreographed around Electric Light Orchestra's top 40 hit, concluded "Allegra." The number utilized four of the Company's top-notch dancers: Baker, Marsico, Force and Gayle Johnston, in a rousing finale that transcended the disposable *Zanadu* pop flop.

Although conspicuously absent of men (only three in this spring's show), The College of Wooster Dance Company has come a long way in three short years.

"Celebration of Vibrant Colors" Evokes Moody, Relaxing Feelings of Pleasure

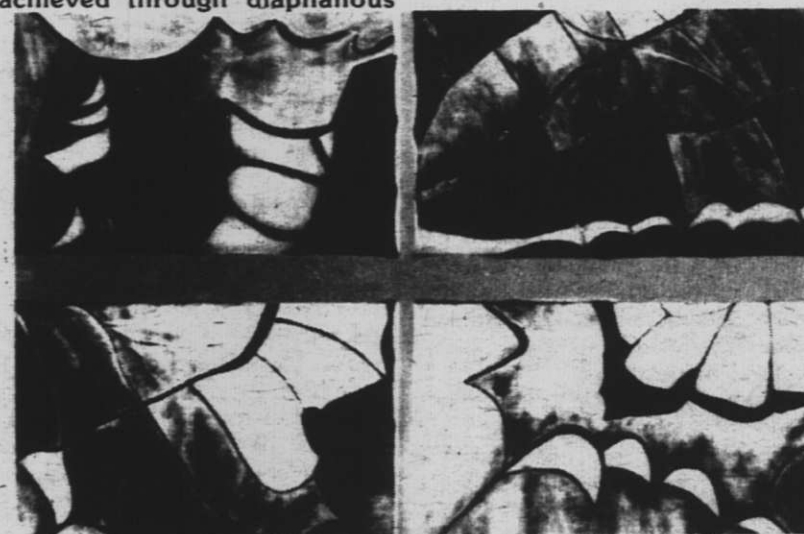
by Sandy Bogart & Mike Korzinski

Cynthia Wolfe's Senior Independent Study Exhibition, entitled "Painted Iridescence," is presented in Severance Art Gallery from May 10-15. The exhibition is the culmination of 18 weeks of intensive studio work. Wolfe's installation is comprised of a series of acrylic wash paintings on canvas of brilliant translucent colors derived from butterfly forms and patterns.

The viewer is invited to a celebration of vibrant colors achieved through diaphanous

subtle brush strokes which Wolfe commandingly orchestrates. The flowing delicate motion of the butterfly is suggested through the repeated use of curvilinear color composition. Translucent surface washes of yellow, orange and green flow into each other creating iridescent spatial illusions.

Through colors and shapes Wolfe evokes feelings of relaxation. The butterfly, prevalent throughout Wolfe's work, was chosen for its basic form and colors and its inherent quality to suggest pleasurable moods in life.



"Imperialis," an acrylic wash on canvas, is one of the works Cynthia Wolfe has displayed at Severance for her senior IS. Photo by Sue Mertz.



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Internationalist

by Tessie Tzavaras

Latin America (LA) has been of increasing importance to the US in the last decades. The strategic location of the LA countries (proximity) and their wealth in natural resources (e.g. oil) — especially since OPEC has been skyrocketing the prices — account for the rising interest of the US. To wit: 80% of the North American exports to developing countries go to LA, 20% of Citibank's profits come from Brazil alone and, in 1971, the world's top three borrowers of Eurocurrency bank credits were Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil.

In the domestic scene of the LA countries there have been definite changes as well. There has been growing nationalism, gradual industrial development and increased political awareness. At the same time potentially strong economies are emerging, thus, new power-centers are developing in the Hemisphere.

It is exactly these internal developments that the US government is failing to understand. The US foreign policy makers are still operating under the traditional state-to-state power relations. In 1954 the CIA discontinued the right-wing social reform movement in Guatemala by overthrowing the government and installing a repressive regime. After the US intervention in Nicaragua in 1959, Anastasio Somoza established his dictatorship. The given reason behind these — and many more — acts of violence: fear of Soviet imperialism.

There are two basic problems that come to focus here. The first one is the tendency of the US to equate the USSR with communism. It is not clear whether the US is afraid of the Soviet Union (SU) or of communism. The logic goes something like this: the SU is the enemy, the SU is communist, therefore, whatever seems communist is a plot to weaken the US. This is not the case. Just because a country is trying to implement a political system that has certain similarities with another one, it does not follow that the developing country is a satellite of the stronger one. Just because France has a capitalist economy does not mean that it is subject to the will of the US.

The second problem is the lack of information in the US on the history of the political, social and economic life of the countries they are dealing with. Any attempt to look at the political situation in LA out of context will — and does — lead to false conclusions. People who might see land-redistribution as a repressive measure in a Western-type democracy may change their minds if they see it in the context of a feudal economy, where all the land belongs to ten all-powerful families. In the second case one can see that this is a sign of increasing nationalism and political awareness as well as an economic necessity with regard to world trade.

Presently the Reagan administration insists on interpreting the growing nationalism in LA as a communist plot. His administration is doing its best to obscure the reality of the Hemisphere. According to Mr. Haig, the government is "deemphasizing human rights in favor of anti-terrorism." I would like to ask, by "terrorism" is he

referring to the oppressed people who are trying to fight for not only freedom of expression, but the right to live as well? And, one could pursue this one step further: what gives Mr. Haig the right to intervene in another country and "attribute justice" as he pleases? Doesn't a country have the right of self-determination? And, since he has decided to "fight terrorism," why doesn't he at least fight the real terrorists: the oppressive governments?

The May 3rd march on the Pentagon shows that there are thousands of American people who have asked themselves the same questions. The diversity of the crowd did not allow for misinterpretations of a "communist plot." People of different ages and a variety of political beliefs marched in protest against the policy of the Reagan administration. Amidst the "red propaganda" the American people showed that they can still raise their voice against injustice.

I am not going to go into the specific nature of US aid to the fascist government of El Salvador since everybody has more or less heard about it (at least that is what I'd like to think). However, a need for change in US policy is called for. With a clear sense of long-run interests and a commitment to shared human values, the US can coexist and even prosper with LA. The spread of power in LA should be acknowledged not lamented. We should recognize that pluralist societies are viable and not "evil" as presented through the example of the Soviet Union. The US should look at the changing nature of Latin American realities and recognize the clear need to modify traditional — or current — definitions of the US vital interests as well as America's ability to implement them.

Gay Legal Battles May be Mitigated

(cont. from p. 6)

Harvard U. administrators decided earlier this year not to include any information from student groups in registration packets for the second semester. The Gay Students Association called that decision discriminatory, saying it was aimed at excluding a pamphlet on homosexuality. The GSA took its complaint to a student-faculty committee on undergraduate life, hoping the pamphlet could still be included. After a controversial session attended by more than 50 GSA members and supporters, the committee voted to establish a second registration packet for information from all student groups. The GSA has protested that decision as well.

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Salience

by Ian Hartrick

The current round of emergency US shuttle diplomacy between Israel and Syria is a desperate attempt to head off any growth in a sore that could rot the base of the fragile political balance established after the 1973 war. Since 1975, the Lebanese civil war has claimed thousands of lives and has reduced that country from a garden spot to a charnel house. Lebanese Arab Christians are

warring with Moslem Arabs over a number of long standing political and economic issues. Palestinian terrorists who were using southern Lebanon for attacks on Israel sided with the Moslems because they desired political authority over their base areas. The result was a state of absolute anarchy, with the major factions fighting almost as many internal as external battles.

Anarchy creates a power vacuum. The total breakdown of order in Lebanon drew an Arab peace-keeping force that included 30,000 unwelcome Syrian soldiers who arrived without tourist visas. Israel was nervous about this threat to its northern flank but an unwritten agreement was put together which kept Syrian troops well north of the Lebanese-Israeli border and gave Israeli warplanes de-facto control over southern Lebanon. Israel also began to support a Christian buffer along its border.

Since then the Syrian "peace keeping" force has become a prime source of instability, as it shifts from side to side. U.N. peace-keeping forces are shot at by nearly everyone while the reconstituted Lebanese national army has become the national target. Every time the Palestinian terrorists shoot at the Israelis they invite reprisal raids (which sometimes miss) and occasional full-scale incursions to root out the Palestinian artillery.

Somehow the Lebanese people have survived the six-year rain of bullets but worse may be yet to come. The Israelis and the Syrians, who up to this point had avoided blows between their ground forces, have found themselves nose to nose. Israeli jet fighter-bombers shot down two Syrian helicopters supporting an attack on the Christians. Syria responded by deploying several batteries of anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon. These batteries protect not only Syrian troops but the Palestinian terrorists from air reprisal. This violates the unwritten agreement with Israel.

Israel and Syria are the bitterest of enemies but both have used good sense in avoiding war over the Lebanese whirlpool. Yet both have entanglements which could lead to a direct conflict. Bad weather may have delayed such an outbreak by postponing an Israeli attack on the threatening Syrian missiles. Let us hope, for the sake of the Lebanese and everyone else, that some resolution can be found. No one needs another Middle East war right now.

Cannibalistic Festival Arrives

by Dianna Troyer

As College of Wooster students we can count on two things happening every spring quarter. At least once a week rainy weather thwarts plans for outdoor excursions and, more optimistically, since 1973 we celebrate Alferd E. Packer Day.

To pay homage to the notorious prospector whose culinary taste mysteriously coincided with the disappearance of five men, we wear T-shirts with a new logo of a dismembered body strewn across our chest and devour chocolate feet. Wooster memorabilia obviously imply that Alferd's diet differed drastically from the normal Western victuals of the late nineteenth century.

So here is an account of Alferd's tale to read while your stomach digests chocolate, popcorn and Pepsi and your ears listen to Truly Original Band's tunes and Steve Moore's and Ron Crick's comic interludes. While punking out at Ichabod's from 10:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. or watching the Blues Brothers starting at 9:00 p.m. on the roof of McGaw, you can decide whether Alferd was innocent of murdering his friends or killed them in self defense.

His story unfolds in 1883 during the fall, when the 25-year-old agreed to lead a party of five men — Bell, Humphreys, Miller, Moon and Swan across the San Juan Range and into New Mexico. According to Denis McLoughlin's account in an encyclopedia of the old West, "sometime in early January huge snowdrifts slowed the party's trek to a crawl, and they made camp near Powderhorn Creek, located on a small plateau with the towering mass of Uncompahgre Peak visible to the north. Rations began to dwindle, and within days of their arrival on the plateau, gunfire echoed around the wilderness.

"A couple of months later, Packer came out of the mountains alone and settled at Saguache, evidently well supplied with funds.

With the arrival of summer and no word having been received from Miller, Bell, Swan, Moon or Humphreys, relatives of some of the missing men prompted the law to make a few inquiries."

"The town marshal of Saguache questioned Packer and, dissatisfied with his story that Moon had died of exposure while the other four traveled South, he organized a posse to investigate. Shortly after going into the mountains, "the bodies of the missing quintet were found on the bank of Powderhorn Creek... neatly butchered..."

"Confronted with this grisly evidence, Packer changed his story. On returning to camp after a luckless search for game, Packer had found Bell dropping pieces of odd-looking meat into the stewpot, and before Packer had time to ask where the victuals had come from, Bell had attacked him with a blood-stained ax — well, like, Packer had killed Bell in self-defense, and it was only then that he had noticed the bodies of the remaining four.

"The marshal nearly threw up as Packer explained how he had lived off the remains until spring thaws had allowed him to leave the mountains, and of how he had robbed the dead as they had no use for the money. Alferd commented that to a man with an empty belly, "the mess in that stewpot had smelled powerful nourishing; It tasted pretty good too iffen' yer didn't dwell on what yer were chewin'."

Alferd was jailed to await trial for murder, but escaped before his trial. In 1893 he was found in Wyoming living under the name of Swartz. He was tried, found guilty of murder, sentenced to death, but upon a retrial he received only a forty-year sentence in Canon City Penitentiary.

He was released in 1910 at age 52 and finally died in 1915, still claiming he had killed in self-defense.

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Diamondmen Clinch Northern Division; Meet Marietta for OAC Crown Today

by Hank Sper

Marietta is a quaint village located along the Ohio River in the southeastern corner of the Buckeye State. From Wooster it's a 2-1/2 hour, 200 mile trip through some of the most awe-inspiring Ohio farmland you'll ever want to see. The Wooster baseball team will be soaking in the scenery because they are the Northern Division representatives who will battle the Marietta College Pioneers for the Ohio Conference baseball championship which begins today at Pioneer Park in Marietta at 1:00.

The Scots captured the OAC's Northern Division for the third time in four seasons with a double-header sweep of Kenyon last Thursday and a twin-bill blitz of Oberlin Saturday.

With the division title tucked away the Scots will pursue the Grand Prize which has eluded them since the playoff system was instituted.

Marietta provides formidable opposition. The Pioneers are a bonafide powerhouse, having won the OAC crown the past four seasons. The Pioneers stand 46-3-3, 15-2 in the OAC, and are ranked number one in the nation. Wooster is 36-4-1 and is ranked fifth in the country, so the battle promises to be quite a matchup.

Marietta's strength is their powerful offensive attack, combining speed, power, and a .369 team batting average. "We'll need to be aggressive and our pitching will have to be in top form, but we're ready to play," said coach Bob Morgan.

Action begins today at 1:00 and can be heard locally on WWST-FM radio.

NOTES-The Scots have accepted a bid to participate in the NCAA Midwest Regional Tournament. The tourney commences Wednesday at Ohio Northern in Ada, Ohio. The Scots will be pitted against Monmouth College of Illinois in the first round.

THE WEEK

May 6
Wooster 5, Kenyon 1 (First Game)
Wooster 6, Kenyon 0 (Second Game)

Wooster took the first of two big steps toward the Northern Division top spot with a 5-1 victory over the Lords in game one of the twin-bill.

The hits were at a premium. Wooster batters accounted for five of the nine total hits in the game.

The Scots scored four times in the fourth inning to put the Lords away.

Dave King went the distance on the mound, running his season record to 3-1. He allowed only four hits and struck out six batters.

King moved back to his regular second base position for the nightcap and relinquished mound duties to Bob McFadden. The two combined to blank the Lords 6-0, with King going three-for-three at the plate with two RBI's and McFadden throwing a complete game shutout.

Mike Knox also registered a pair of RBI's on two hits including a two-run homer in the fifth inning.

McFadden ran his record to 6-1 with the victory. And with seven strikeouts he raised his time-leading punchout count to 52.

May 8
Wooster 8, Ohio Wesleyan 0 (First Game)
Wooster 3, Ohio Wesleyan 2 (Second Game)

The Scots tuned up on Wesleyan, cranking 16 hits in the first game and winning handily 8-0.

Mike Knox and Jim Stehlin each hit home runs and picked up a couple of RBI's to lead the Scots. Mark Kraus and Dave King also knocked in two runs apiece. Stehlin finished four-for-four on the day, and Knox's tater was his seventh of the season.

Joe Nauer pitched superbly. The sophomore dealt a three-hit shutout in going the distance. He struck out nine and was only in trouble once.

A gutsy pitching performance by Randy Grubbs and some clutch hitting from Bob Schmuck and Tim Kelly brought the Scots a 3-2 victory in the second game.

Kelly gave the Scots a 2-0 lead with a run-scoring double in the second inning, but Wesleyan came back to tie it with two in the third. With two out in the fifth and Stehlin aboard, Schmuck came on as a pinch hitter, and the big guy from Willowick delivered. A line-shot single brought Stehlin home with the run that proved to be the game winner.

Grubbs set down Wesleyan with relative ease the next two innings and came away with his third victory against no defeats.

May 9
Wooster 4, Oberlin 1 (First Game)
Wooster 25, Oberlin 1 (Second Game)

Mike Knox continued to display the rebirth of the feared power stroke which garnered him 16 home runs and national honors last season. The senior belted his eighth homer of the year — his third of the week — and netted three RBI's to carry Wooster over Oberlin in the first game 4-1.

His blast with Dave King and Tim Kelly aboard in the first inning was one of only three hits in the game for the Scots.

Knox, in fact, was a double dose of poison for Oberlin. He also went the distance on the mound, allowing only three hits and striking out nine.

As it turned out, Wooster's anemic plate performance in the first game was merely the calm before the storm. The Scots pulled out all the stops — lock, stock and barrel — to maul, blitz and otherwise destroy the Woeful Yeomen in the second game, 25-1.

Every Wooster player in the lineup got at least one hit in the 18-hit barrage.

Tim Kelly, Mike Knox, and Jim Stehlin held the big bats, each gathering three RBI's. Mark Kraus, Reuben Jones and Tim Basilone each plated two.

Surprisingly, only one home run was hit in the game — a two-run shot by Kelly in the third inning.

Chuck Chokenea continued his mastery of the mound. The junior pitched six innings of three-hit baseball, striking out nine, to raise his record to 6-0.



Senior Bob McFadden fires a pitch in one of Wooster's six wins last week. Photo by Rodger Pelagalli.

Scots Take Second at All-Ohio Meet

by Katharine L. Blood

After a tough battle, The College of Wooster women's track team emerged the runner-up at the All-Ohio Division III state track meet. Ohio Wesleyan won with 146 points, with Wooster scoring 124. The third place team, Rio Grande only had 65 points, leaving the top two teams to dominate the 14-team invitational.

Lynette Seigley hit her peak performance in the discus with a throw of 121'4" to win a school record and a first place medal. Barb Endel helped add points in the weight events with a fourth place in the javelin.

As usual, the 400 meter relay team of Robin Mayo, Charlene Kemp, Darlene Kemp and Pam Willis dominated the sprint events. The team won the relay by a large margin in the time of 48.5 Robin Mayo clearly outran all competition in the 200 meters as she won unchallenged. Darlene Kemp added a third in that event. Robin also won the 100 meters with Charlene Kemp on her tail in

second place. Mayo and Darlene Kemp combined forces to place third and fourth in the long jump, while the Kemp duo placed first and second in the 100 meter hurdles.

Pam Willis earned a second in the 400 meters with 59.75. Willis also anchored the 1,600 meter relay team of Heather Murphy, Katie Blood, Lynette Seigley, which won third place.

Teresa DeGuzman dominated the 5,000 meter run winning by almost a full minute. DeGuzman also took fourth in the 3,000 meters, and ran a leg on the 3,200 meter relay team of Sue Roberts, Rachel Swanger and Katie Blood which placed third. Sue Robert's sixth in the 800 meters rounded out the scoring for Wooster.

"I'm quite elated," said Coach Penney. "It did not even sink in

until Sunday. This is the furthest any of my teams have come in one season — a definite highlight of my coaching career."

The team has a few more hurdles to overcome and will face Ohio Wesleyan Friday, May 15, at the Otterbein Invitational.

The Publications Committee is now accepting letters of application for the positions of Editor-in-Chief of the *INDEX*, and Editor of the *THISTLE*, for the next school year. Letters are to be sent to Professor Charles Hurst, Chairperson of the Publications Committee, by WEDNESDAY, MAY 27. Letters should include a brief listing of qualifications and experience. The Publications Committee will conduct interviews during the first week of June. Questions about the application procedure should be directed to Hurst or to Mary Neagoy, *INDEX* Editor-in-Chief, and Laurel Dowd, *THISTLE* Editor. All interested students are invited to apply.

Personals

CAROL, I hope you enjoyed the March in D.C. Maybe I'll see you at the next one.

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Wooster Women Played Host In Tourney; Denison Champs

The women's tennis team hosted the state tournament this past weekend and watched Denison play to yet another title. The Big Red had players in the finals of every singles match and had the tournament wrapped up by the end of the second day of competition.

The only Scotties to move past the first round of competition were in second singles and second doubles. Ann Doane Esgar defeated her Baldwin-Wallace opponent 6-1, 6-0 in the first round

but lost in the quarter finals to Oberlin.

The duet of Jani Oder and Hope Shepherd received a bye in the first round with their number seed, but lost to Wright State in the quarters.

The State Tournament concluded Wooster's season, but already coach Doc Sexton is looking forward to next year. The Scotties are a young squad, with none of the team members graduating, so Sexton looks to have one of her strongest squads ever in 1982.

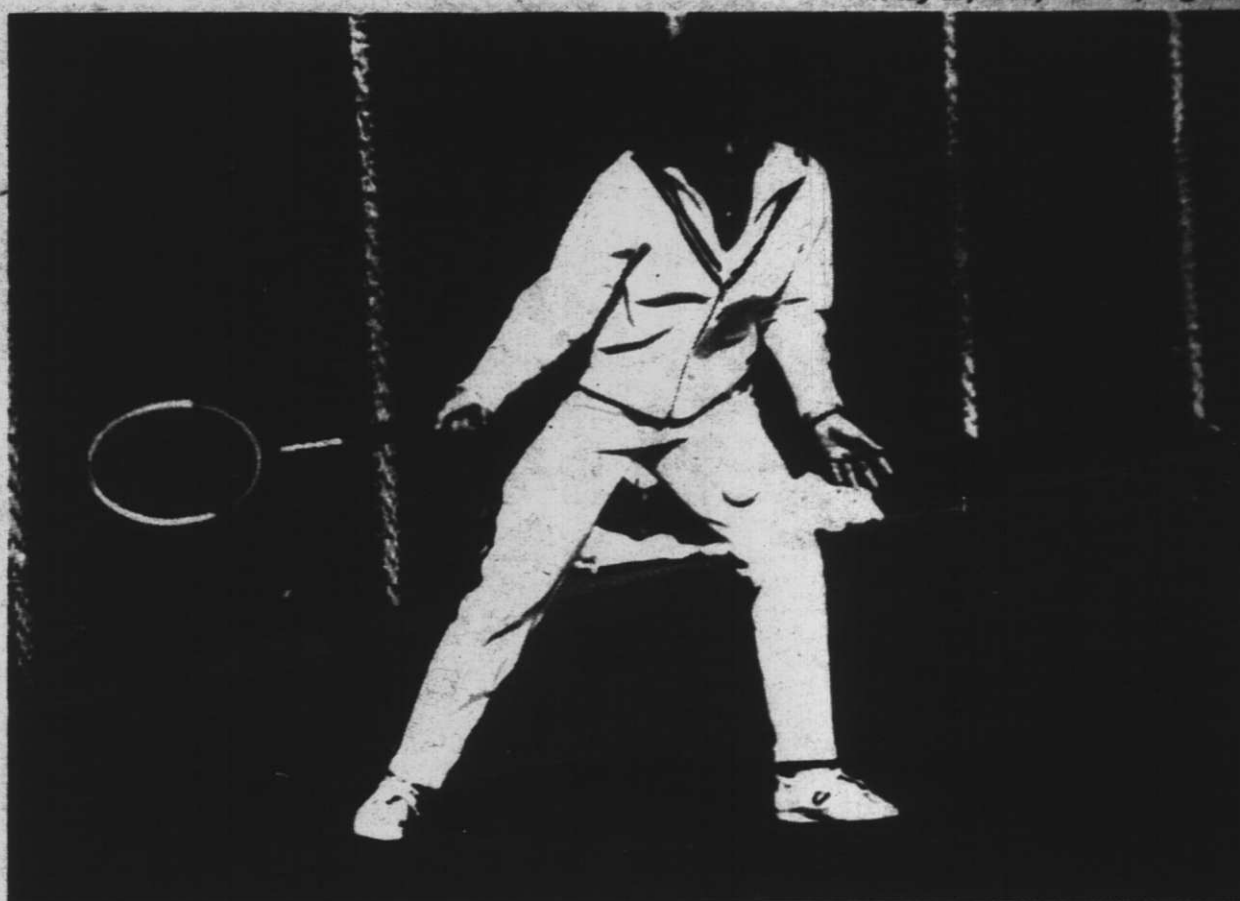
Seven Skiers Attend Clinic

The College of Wooster Water-Ski Club experienced its first outing of the year this past weekend. The club traveled to Parkman, Ohio and attended a two day clinic along with the ski clubs from Kent State University and Akron University at Lake Shangri-La on Saturday May 8th and Sunday May 9th. Lake Shangri-La, a private water-ski school, is owned and operated by professional waterskier Pam Sohm Zeigler, 1979 National Slalom Champion.

Seven members of the newly formed club attended the weekend clinic. They were Dennie Finton, '81; Keith Robinson, '84; Ted Wilkes, '84; Carol Pearson, '84; Marrie Neumer, '84; Tim Slater, '84; and Bill ("I'd rather be jumping") Lee, '84. The clinic concentrated on improving the club members abilities to ski

competitively through a slalom course at 28-32 mph teaching the members how to approach and successfully ski over a ski jump and focused on several attempts at "barefooting" and "elbow-skiing."

Other activities during the clinic included a round-robin volleyball tournament between the three ski clubs and the training staff of Lake Shangri-La. After the Saturday night cookout and bonfire, the club enjoyed an evening at a local night spot, (known for its country hospitality) named "Mac's Place." To make the weekend a complete success, three Wooster skiers enhanced their bodies with a bone-chilling midnight dip. (Water temp. = 48°F) All in all, everyone learned quite a bit about tournament waterskiing and are ready to "spray" again!



Janine Boocks warms up in this past weekend's tourney. Photo by Rodger Pelagalli.

Scots Finish 11th; Metz: Big Day

by Dave Bryan

The College of Wooster's men's track team had an off day at the OAC championships on May 8 and 9. The Scots finished with eight total points in the meet. Their total was good for an eleventh place tie, but was a far cry behind Baldwin-Wallace, who finished with 200 or more points.

The Scots had several runners in the 800 meter run. Kevin Quinn, Steve Goodwin, Andy Baird and John Metz all ran under the two minute mark, but only Metz qualified for the finals. "Goodwin ran one of his best races of the year, but finished fifth in his heat and needed fourth to qualify for the finals," said head coach Jim Bean. "I was really pleased with the way our guys ran."

Earl Wise, competing in the 400 intermediate hurdles, finished fourth in his heat to qualify for the finals, but didn't score in the finals. The two pole vaulters, Mike Smith and Terry Goodman, found the way to the top rough. Terry was unable to compete due to a badly bruised heel and although Mike cleared 13' on his first attempt, he ran into some difficulty when it was time to raise the bar. "It seems that the men who were running the standards were raising it in centimeters instead of inches, which threw Mike off. Once we realized this, he was so out of sync, his last attempt was useless," Bean said. Smith finished sixth with his vault.

Tim Jackson had qualified in the long and the triple jumps. "T.J. just

had an off day," commented Bean. Jackson didn't score in either event. Chris Thomas cleared 6'5" in the high jump, but hit the bar at 6'7" on the way down and was through for the day. "Chris has so much raw talent that it is just unbelievable. It is up to him to work on his form and by next year he should be able to get seven feet," Bean said.

And now the story of John Metz: John had to run the 1500 meters before running in the finals of the 800 meters. In the 1500, John ran his best time to date, 3:56.5, and was leading onto the last straight away, when he was caught from behind. Just at the tape, two runners edged John.

The winner only beat him by .2 of a second. In the 800 finals, John finished sixth after his tiring run in the 1500.

The Scots had two relay teams in competition, too, but neither the 400 and the 1600 relay teams gathered any points.

"I thought that we would have some more firepower than we actually showed," commented Bean. "But it is experience for our younger runners and field men. I'm sure that now since they know what it is like, if they make it again, it won't be any great big thing," he concluded.

Scots Place Sixth at OAC

The College of Wooster men's tennis team should have finished higher than sixth place in the OAC Championships according to head coach Hayden Schilling, but the Scots did double the number of points earned last year and also placed two slots higher.

The Scots finished a point behind Wittenberg (16) and half a point behind Mt. Union (15 1/2) with a 15 point total. Denison claimed the OAC title once again this year.

"The half point differentials between the three teams demonstrates the stiff competition in the conference this year," said Schilling. "It was frustrating and disappointing, because we came so close to the second place team in point totals, yet finished so far down the scale."

The Scots will battle with Youngstown State on Tuesday and then will wrap up the 1981 season on Thursday with a match at Cleveland State.



John Kewn and Rick McIntire move the ball upfield in a College rugby match. Photo by Rodger Pelagalli.

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